

FBIS

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GEORGE WILL'S ANALYSIS OF SALT IN NEWSWEEK SCORED

LD092343 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Vladimir Teplov commentary]

[Text] On 28 May, the NEWSWEEK published an analysis of its observer George Will in which he examined chances of SALT II being ratified by the United States Senate. The NEWSWEEK analyst warns that the agreement in its present form may not collect enough votes in the Senate. He also lists possible objections to the agreement. Our observer Vladimir Teplov comments:

The first thing that struck me about the NEWSWEEK analysis is the fact that it fully ignores the political significance of SALT II. The NEWSWEEK analyst has completely lost sight of the role of the agreement in limiting the nuclear arms and its importance as a catalyst for other current talks on limiting the arms race. The next striking thing about the analysis was the amount of detailed information used by its author, George Will, not only about the technical aspects of SALT II but also about the Soviet defense budget. George Will assures his readers that Soviet expenditure on strategic arms is three times bigger than the United States' spending. In making this statement the NEWSWEEK analyst claims to have a degree of professional knowledge that would be envied by most United States military leaders, both acting and retired. Any of these generals would realize that making such a claim, he would have to substantiate it by solid evidence. No such scruples seem to exist in the mind of George Will. He rests on the assumption that he can say what he pleases and get away with it.

How indeed, can he be asked to prove something that just cannot be proved? George Will is just as free of scruples in his description of the balance of nuclear forces in Europe. He declared for example, that the number of Soviet nuclear weapons in Europe is four times that of the United States, Britain and France taken together. This revelation may come as a surprise to the NATO delegates to the Vienna talks on arms and armed forces reduction in central Europe. These delegates had proposed to reduce the number of NATO nuclear warheads in exchange for a cutback in the number of Soviet tanks stationed in that region. They would never have offered this deal if they thought that the Soviet Union has an edge on them in nuclear weapons.

But the NEWSWEEK analyst does not stop at that. He tries to link SALT II with the Vienna talks, despite the fact that these are clearly two different things. George Will seems to overlook the simple fact that the SALT II talks are conducted only between the Soviet Union and the United States. They cover only the types of weapons that can be used by these two powers against each other. Soviet tactical nuclear weapons present no threat to the United States, because of their limited range, but American strategists who favor SALT II justly point out that the Soviet side has made a concession by not including United States tactical weapons in Europe into the agreement. But the NEWSWEEK analyst has his own views on that matter.

Leonid Brezhnev did say that the Soviet side is prepared to discuss a reduction of any and all types of weapons, having in mind the United States forward-based weapons. But that is an entirely different subject, which is quite outside the framework of SALT II.

In his objections to SALT II George Will raised the problem of verification. He is trying to prove that one has only to keep a check on the Soviet Union because, having an open society, the United States just cannot cheat on the agreement. One can only say in this respect that the American and international public learned about the existence of the neutron bomb only when it was ready for mass production in the United States. Its existence was disclosed only in debates on deploying this new weapon in Western Europe. Thus the NEWSWEEK analysis of SALT II appears to be rather superficial, to say the least. An agreement of this caliber, which is of a truly historic importance, certainly deserves greater respect and objectivity, to say nothing of respecting the millions of people who read the magazine.

GLAZUNOV COMMENTS ON WORLD SUPPORT FOR SALT TREATY

LD092210 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary in the "News and Views" program]

[Text] Though there are two parties to this treaty, the Soviet Union and the United States, much is being said in Britain about it and practically all countries. No one is indifferent to the treaty since it affects the interests of all people. Its purpose is to control the arms race along [as heard] the most dangerous direction: this is, limiting the most destructive kinds of weapons of mass annihilation. Is that only in the interests of American and Soviet people? No, it is in the interests of all nations whose security, moreover their very existence are threatened by the nuclear missile race. The most pressing task today is to lift this menace from mankind. The head of the menace is to be removed by the SALT II treaty. Leonid Brezhnev has said the treaty will become the biggest step ever taken to limit the nuclear arms race. The conclusion and coming into force of this treaty will mean that the ongoing process of curbing the arms race continues. As it is known, in 1972, the first Soviet-American SALT treaty was signed. It is now followed by SALT II. But later, work will start on SALT III, which will go even further. Its purpose will be to slow down the creation of new types of weapons and not only to limit the growth of armaments but to cut back armaments. Assessing the importance of SALT II, the chairman of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee Frank Church, said SALT II will be a brake on the arms race. The treaty will create an opportunity to think about something that seemed unthinkable earlier, about a large reduction and ultimately, about complete elimination of nuclear weapons, said Senator Church. If SALT II is a success, other current talks will be stimulated, for example, negotiations about a total ban on nuclear weapons tests and about reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. On the whole, the international climate will stand to gain considerably from SALT II. For a good reason, many people call the treaty the key to further reducing tensions. They warn, on the other hand, that the rejection of SALT II would have most unfavorable consequences for easing tensions. We believe, said the French foreign minister, Jean Francois-Poncet, that rejection of the SALT II treaty would strike a serious blow at relaxation of tensions. The chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Schmidt, believes rejection of the treaty would cause another jump in the arms race. Although only two countries are the parties to the SALT II treaty, the Soviet Union and the United States, countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America express an interest in it. SALT II meets the interests of all nations because its purpose is to contain the nuclear genie and to promote peace.

TASS REPORTS MEETING OF HEADS OF SALT DELEGATIONS

8 June Meeting

LD081332 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 8, TASS--The heads of the delegations of the USSR and the United States to the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments had a meeting here today.

9 June Meeting

SALT DELEGATION LEADERS HOLD 9 JUNE GENEVA MEETING

LD091252 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 9, TASS--The heads of delegations of the USSR and the United States to the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments had a meeting here today.

STUDIO NINE DISCUSSES SALT II SIGNING, EUROPEAN POLITICS

LD071030 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Studio Nine program with Valentin Zorin, Soviet radio and television political observer; Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; and Vsevolod Vladimirovich Ovchinnikov, PRAVDA political observer]

[Excerpts] [Zorin] Good afternoon, comrades. We are meeting again today at Studio Nine of the Ostankino television center to discuss current problems in world politics. First, I would like to introduce today's guests at our Studio Nine; Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and Vsevolod Vladimirovich Ovchinnikov, PRAVDA political observer.

Much has been published in the world press recently on the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Vienna; the newspapers write about it and radio and television commentators speak about it. This meeting, during which the Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreement will be signed, will be devoted to the discussion of many other important issues of Soviet-U.S. relations and world politics. I think that during the coming week we will be telling you in detail about the preparations for the Vienna meeting, and while it is taking place we will tell you about its progress.

However, it is obvious that relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are not isolated. They are not in a vacuum. They are part of the world political process and are closely tied to many other issues and problems. It is typical that at the moment the opponents of detente, who did not and do not now lay down their arms, are trying to interfere with the signing of SALT II or to prevent its subsequent ratification, are using various issues which concern not only Soviet-U.S. relations, not only the balance of strength between the United States and the Soviet Union, but other problems as well.

SALT's Influence on Europe

A large role in this is played by the European problem. They put forward a pernicious version to the effect that the conclusion of SALT II between the Soviet Union and the United States conceals a threat to the European partners of the United States. I would like to quote just one statement which is characteristic of much which is written in the world press on this subject. It is a cable from the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL agency--the American telegraph agency. Stressing that the U.S. 30-year membership in NATO is the most important factor in the tranquility and prosperity of the West, it says that some politicians, including U.S. senators, seem to be preparing to attack the SALT II treaty, asserting that it will put Europe in a dangerous situation which will leave it unprotected against weapons not included in this Soviet-U.S. treaty.

Well, as I said, there are many such statements at present, and really the attempts to use the problems of European security so as not to strengthen the idea of the need to continue the process of detente but to sabotage it, and among others to prevent the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. agreement, is now used rather widely on the eve on the Vienna meeting, particularly as there are many opponents of the reduction of tension in international affairs, and the real prospects of Vienna have thrown them if not into a panic at least into a state close to it.

I think it would be appropriate for us today to concentrate particularly on the complex of European problems in connection with the general processes of detente and the course of this process in the world arena, all the more so as we have many letters from you, comrades, in which you ask us to devote particular attention to problems of European security, and the problems of the life of European countries. Vadim Valentinovich, I would like to propose that we begin our discussion with the question: How much influence will the signing of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty have on the political situation in Europe, primarily, and on the problem of European security as a whole.

History of Detente

[Zagladin] It is a considerable and serious problem, as you have already noted, Valentin Sergeyevich. I would like to begin not with today, but to go back a little, or rather a lot. At one time in the 1930's our diplomacy put forward a principle--the principle of the indivisibility of the world. At present this principle is even more correct than when it was put forward, because with the present type of weapons, the present type of technology in general and the means of communication between peoples, and the present characteristics of a possible war, the world is really becoming indivisible. But I would like to expand on this. I think that we can now say that detente is also indivisible to a certain extent. In what sense? On the one hand, in the sense that everything which is done for the benefit of detente, wherever it is done--in Paris or in Australia or in the United States or in Japan--is all interconnected and it all benefits detente as a whole. On the other hand, everything which is done against detente, wherever it is done, acts against detente and harms detente in the final analysis. In this sense the world "detente" seems to me to be indivisible. And it is from this point of view that I think we can look at the question you have asked.

I can remember the process which led to the first Soviet-U.S. agreement on SALT. It was a long time ago, 7 years ago. But the process which led to this agreement had begun earlier. It did not begin in the United States and did not begin within the sphere of Soviet-U.S. relations. It began in Europe. I would like to remind you of a formula put forward at the 23d congress of our party which I have made a note of. It was in 1966.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his report spoke about the tasks for the improvement of the international situation, the strengthening of peace and the development of peaceful cooperation among peoples. In this connection measures were put forward to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war, measures to solve European problems and military detente in Europe, and measures to strengthen cooperation and security on our continent. This was a line which our state and our party continue to follow. This line has led primarily to a rapprochement with France. The other actions followed, and it was a series of treaties and agreements which laid the foundations for detente in Europe. These events have to a considerable extent contributed to the success of our contacts with the United States on the reduction or limitation of strategic offensive weapons which began during that period.

When in 1972 this reached a conclusion and led to SALT I and our agreement on the prevention of a nuclear war, which is of great importance, and to the proposal of principles which should guide the relations of our two countries, it was the result of a process begun in Europe. When SALT I was signed and put into operation, there were commentators similar to those you have mentioned, Valentin Sergeyevich. It can be said that almost the same arguments were put forward: That SALT I of course gives something to the United States and the Soviet Union, but it hurts Europe and that this agreement was made behind Europe's back and that it makes Europe more vulnerable. But I would like to continue.

The SALT I agreement was signed and came into force. I think there is no doubt that this first very big and important step in our relations has given a push forward to the European process. This was followed by the Helsinki agreement, the beginning of talks in Vienna and a mass of bilateral actions between the European countries which created the climate which we now call the climate of detente in Europe. I think this is a very important event. There is no doubt that there is an element of interaction between these two things, and it is a very fruitful and positive interaction. If detente in Europe helped to create a climate and the conditions for concluding the exceptionally important agreements between the USSR and the United States, then on the other hand these agreements in their turn urge on the positive processes on our continent. I am convinced that at present this interaction will not be lost; it will be preserved in the future.

[Ovchinnikov] Vadim Valentinovich, I think it is very important to keep in mind what you said about the indivisibility of detente, as the opponents of detente interpret this concept in a distorted manner and in their own way.

[Zagladin] Quite right.

[Ovchinnikov] They say detente is indivisible, which means putting a taboo on national-liberation movements, a ban on the struggle for social progress, and how can you speak about detente when Portuguese colonizers are thrown out of Africa, when the shah's regime in Iran is destroyed, and so on and so forth. It is a distorted interpretation of the indivisibility of detente. I emphasize that it is very important to interpret it as we have done today.

[Zagladin] Quite correct. This was and remains a trump card in the hands of the opponents of detente--to confuse various things with no connection to each other. Such attempts will be made again, of course. However, in view of the question we have mentioned, I would like to say this: SALT II will now be signed. It will be a big and very important step in the development of international relations. It is obvious that it will not stop there. I think that this process will continue and each new step on the road of detente is at the same time the beginning of a new stage, or the struggle for the next stage in detente. This is the way it will be again. SALT II will be signed and preparations for the implementation of subsequent talks on reducing strategic weapons, or limiting them, and on other problems of disarmament will begin at once. It is here that Europe's role will once more be very important because, with each new round of Soviet-U.S. talks, their sphere expands and grows and at the next stage, naturally, questions concerning problems of European security will also be discussed.

On our side we are quite ready to take into consideration as widely as possible the interests of European countries. We ourselves are a European country and they are our interests. On the other hand we believe that the European countries can and must make a very big and positive contribution to the progress to attain the aims of limiting weapons and ending the arms race.

Reactionary Propaganda

[Zorin] I would like to draw the attention of our viewers to two very important theses which you have put forward, Vadim Valentinovich. It is very curious that now, on the eve of the Vienna meeting, there is such a propaganda explosion in connection with this thesis. There is talk that the Soviet Union and the United States are concluding the agreement behind Europe's back, or want to conclude the agreement, that this is the policy of the superpowers who get together and decide everything, confront Europe with a fait accompli and attempt to rule the world.

There is nothing behind this since nothing like this occurred at the Soviet-U.S. talks. It is not happening now and cannot happen. However, this propaganda poison, which could make an impression on someone inexperienced, does exist and therefore I think that what you have said requires particular attention to this dangerous reactionary campaign propaganda. Secondly, it is on the eve of Vienna that such a peak of propaganda about the Soviet threat has been reached. In this case it is not just generally about the Soviet threat, but about the Soviet military threat to Europe. It has really reached the nadir of stupidity and even meanness. Quite provocative remarks are being made.

Soviet 'Threat' to Europe

I looked at the latest issue of the magazine NATO REVIEW. This is the NATO organ which has published an article by no irresponsible figure, but by the commander-in-chief of the NATO Armed Forces, the well-known U.S. General Haig. In this article Haig says that the most urgent and difficult task is strengthening NATO's southeastern flank. You would think that it sounds like an abstract idea. But, there and then, the press commentaries disclose what is hidden behind Haig's formula and write that, at present, there is a real danger that the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, in particular those in Bulgaria, will advance on Greece and will seize the Greek ports. And it is none other than the NATO commander-in-chief, General Haig, who encourages such provocative talk.

Well, he is a sufficiently odious personality. He is a general who has not won any laurels in the field of battle. He is a lounge lizard type of general [parketnyy general], and he became notorious as one of the Watergate 'heroes'--in quotation marks. When the Watergate scandal was already raging, Nixon, as you know, appointed Haig as chief of his personal political staff at the White House. Haig was directly involved in the attempts to deceive world opinion and hush up the Watergate scandal. It seems that even in his new post he has recourse to the same methods. However, the matter after all is not just Haig. It is that it is now, at this very moment, that this absurd myth about the Soviet military threat is being resurrected and they are trying to frighten the European people with some Soviet tank divisions which threaten the European countries.

[Zagladin] Valentin Sergeyevich, I would like to add that there is no doubt that the recurrent attack of this hysteria about the Soviet military threat has been timed to the signing of SALT II. However, these hysterics are always used at the same time for the solution of the most varied domestic political problems. You have quoted Haig and I remember a very open statement by the leading Conservative Journalist in Britain, Peregrine Worsthorne, in THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH. He has written that the shadow of a threat from outside is rather welcome, as it helps to push into the background such unwelcome tendencies in domestic life as, for example, slogans about social justice, and to replace them with slogans of national unity in the name of the defense of the fatherland, which makes the Conservatives' struggle against the Laborites easier.

[Ovchinnikov] I would like to add something as well. I was listening to you and I would like to make some remarks. This campaign about the Soviet military threat is, as you correctly said, hypocritical, lying and mean. Why mean? Well, if you consider the entire history of our country since the October Revolution, you will see that it has never conducted any aggressive wars in Europe. Our armed forces were never on the territory of France, or Britain. Our armed forces were on German territory, but this was in return for aggression by Germany and we have recently marked the 34th anniversary of victory in this war. And yet those who shout about the threat from our country have all been on our territory several times.

[Zorin] As aggressors.

[Ovchinnikov] As aggressors, yes. Secondly, if you consider the European theater of military activities, as NATO calls it, and the NATO European group which met this month, they talked constantly about the extent to which missiles could be increased. Twenty-five percent of one type of missile, 20 percent of another type of missile, and so on, as planned by NATO. As far as we are concerned, our leaders--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the Minister of Defense Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov--have frequently said that we have not increased our armed forces in Europe in recent years and do not intend to increase them. This is the business of our partners.

And yet they continue to shout that we are increasing them. They sometimes find themselves in awkward situations. I remember that recently the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL reported the following fact: The FRG minister of defense had visited the United States for talks connected to his business, and at that time he received a newspaper in which Mr Luns--also a NATO figure, but not Haig--the NATO general secretary, said that hundreds or several hundred of the newest Soviet missiles were directed at Europe, and so a new threat to Europe had emerged. The FRG minister of defense read this report and was very indignant saying, "What nonsense: I know very well that it is a lie. How long will they continue to pull our legs with such inventions." However, they pull our legs continually.

I can give another example. Some time ago the NATO generals and the U.S. generals were arguing the need to increase the military potential in Western Europe by saying that the Soviet Union had introduced a new type of tank into some European countries. After 6 months the military budgets were approved and then a denial was published in small print. Even reactionary newspapers have published it--but in small print half a year later--saying that the reports were wrong. And this happens everytime. The reports are found to be wrong and then they say that we are being fooled and continue to fool us in the same way.

Finally, here is the third event. Alright, let us say that someone in the West is sincerely afraid that we have excessive military might and that we can increase it. It is completely within the limits of standards needed for the country's defense. Then one asks why the West did not accept the proposals we made several times to agree mutually not to increase the number of armed forces in Europe at least while talks continue in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe. But this proposal was never accepted and we do not have a reply to it, either.

So the hypocrisy and meanness of this campaign can be seen very well in this case. The English remark proves why this campaign was needed.

[Zorin] It would be incorrect to think now that negative processes in connection with Vienna exist in Europe and that the shouters and provocateurs who are trying to stir up trouble determine the European political climate. This is not so, of course. I would like to ask you one question, Vadim Valentinovich, and ask you to dwell on the question of the influence of the European political situation on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the Soviet Union and America and the entire course of the detente process.

European Detente Process

[Zagladin] If we return again to the period of 10 years ago, when detente began in Europe, it could be said that this is far from being accidental. It was the period when important political changes were taking place inside European countries. The essence of these changes was that forces which had held power for a long time and which determined the political course of these countries and the policy which we call the cold war policy left and were replaced by other forces.

They were forces which wanted to overcome the cold war, normalize the relations among European states and stood for detente on the whole. This is what happened in the FRG, as we must remember. The changes in this country began from the moment when the Social Democratic Party of Germany entered the government and then formed its own cabinet together with the Free Democrats. The coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats implemented the Eastern policy, the policy of detente of the FRG. The same changes were taking place in other European countries.

Now we can say that the picture is variegated. It is variegated and contradictory because the struggle of the conservative forces standing for the cold war and the forces of detente standing for the progressive and more democratic development of European internal and external policy is continuing. It goes on in different ways and with various fluctuations. This is interesting for the following reasons: Those who used to stand for the cold war are now not able to do so as sincerely and directly and do not want to. This is because detente has put out roots, so to speak, and they go rather deep. The peoples, the political leaders and parties can already see the concrete results of detente and naturally build their policies on this basis.

I think that all this makes it possible to conclude that the situation in Europe as a whole is generally advantageous for the further continuation of this policy. There is no doubt that this situation, this leaning toward detente in European countries, has a positive influence on the Soviet-American talks and on the continuation of the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. In truth, just recently all the main governments of Western Europe have spoken clearly and precisely in support of SALT II, in support of the continuation of acts in this direction. I think this is a good reply to those political strategists who are now attempting to oppose the Soviet-American agreements on European security and play on this contradiction invented by them.

[Zorin] Since we are talking about European problems, I think that it is necessary to dwell, if only briefly, on the internal political situation and the processes taking place in Europe. Lenin emphasized the indissoluble connection between internal and external policies. It must be said that in recent times there have been many events in European internal policies. A new president was elected in the FRG. Italy is on the eve of parliamentary elections. Parliamentary elections have just ended in Britain and led to the defeat of the Laborites and the coming to power of the Conservative Party headed by Margaret Thatcher. The picture is rather variegated; there are different situations, different problems. I would like to ask you, Vsevolod Vladimirovich, to dwell briefly on some of them.

[Ovchinnikov] There is no doubt that examples of changes in internal political situations leading to important changes in external policies in Europe have occurred. Vadim Valentinovich spoke about the birth of the Eastern policy in the FRG. I think that all the events you have mentioned will hardly lead to some important changes, if you consider European policy on detente in Europe.

[Zaslavin] This includes, let us say, the election results in Britain?

Britain's Approach to Europe

[Ovchinnikov] This is something I wanted to speak about in greater detail. I think that even the arrival of the Conservatives to power in Britain will hardly justify fully the hopes of the Common Market headquarters that from now on perfidious Albion will at last abandon its doubts and hesitations and will follow the path of European integration without looking back. It could be expected that the Conservatives will be more active in the Common Market.

However, primarily, I think that it would be in order to return London to one of the leading positions, a position in the leading trio together with Bonn and Paris. As for the rest, the Thatcher government, I think, will remain closer to the French idea of the Europe of fatherlands and a rather guarded attitude to the increase in the power and role of Common Market supranational organs will continue. This is something that they fight for rather actively on the Rhine. To add to the two tendencies mentioned here today--that is, the tendency toward detente and the development of cooperation on a general European foundation, on the one hand, and the tendency toward West European integration on the other hand--one could also speak about the peculiar and special British approach, which, without risking exaggeration, could be described by the words "this is no concern of mine".

I remember the way my French colleagues in London expressed their astonishment rather vigorously that Englishmen have a rather sluggish attitude to both problems of European security and the problems of West European integration. The Frenchmen said it was as though they lived on an island. It must be admitted that the English themselves still say that even though they are members of the Common Market, they are still closer to New Zealand than to Holland. I think this is a reflection of the tortured doubts and hesitations Britain's foreign policy has faced since World War II.

Thirty years ago, Churchill, speaking at one of the Conservative Party conferences, formulated for the first time the so-called concept of the three circles--that is, the theory of the three-fold role played by Britain: Primarily as the main partner of the United States, secondly as head of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and as the leading West European power. It became clear very quickly that postwar Britain could not combine all three roles and ride these three horses simultaneously.

In the beginning the first two were favored--that is, the emphasis was on special relations with the United States and the preservation of at least economic positions in former colonies. This choice was forced to a certain extent because British capitalism had programmed itself as an empire and had great difficulty in adapting itself to different conditions. It was because of this that, instead of modernizing the industrial base at home, the main efforts of the government and business circles were directed at defending at any price the overseas interests of the city and at saving the pound. These imperial traditions in the financial and economic sphere involved imperial ambitions in the military and political sphere. It is for this reason that Britain has been obliged all these years to carry on [words indistinct] an agonizing turn was taken.

The country was made to join the Common Market by the Conservatives. The justification for this was that at last British industry would get a cold shower which would revive it and would renew the eagerness for technological improvement. However, it seems that a cold shower braces a healthy organism and gives a cold to a rather unhealthy and weak one. In short, the result was exactly the opposite. Instead of obtaining a 250 million [currency unspecified] market, Britain had to face an invasion from the continent--that is, continental competitors used the present correlation of strength in their own interests and in Britain they began to speak ominously of "dismantling the industry." The reason was that the country was obliged to import much of what it should have produced itself.

Another very dangerous tendency in conditions of a capitalist economy is that the influx of capital gravitates to the already apparent center of attraction. As they said in the old days: Money flows to money. In the Common Market the main concentration of economic activity was at the mouth of the Rhine where France, the FRG and the Benelux countries meet, and the periphery was doomed to a certain degradation. Therefore, the English say that Britain has the lot of being the Scotland of the Common Market.

So if we speak of West European integration, then a certain vigilance is quite justified among the ruling circles and the British public. Such inertia toward problems of European security has not brought any good to the real national interests of Britain.

Britain's Nuclear Potential

Let us consider primarily the emphasis on special relations with the U.S. and its own nuclear potential, which appeared during the first postwar years, calculating that it would make it possible for Britain to preserve a certain greatness, a certain standing in the world. Now the Conservative government faces a very important dilemma: What to do with four nuclear submarines equipped with Polaris missiles and which at the moment represent the British nuclear force. The peace-loving public has for a long time insisted that even if Britain trebles its military expenditure--the production of a new generation of its own nuclear weapons would cost billions--even if it triples this expenditure by up to 15 percent of the gross national product and ruins the economy completely, even then the political and military effect of this on the world scale would be almost negligible.

On the other hand, if a country with the foreign influence of Britain which, as is well-known, has made a considerable contribution to the struggle for the signing of the agreement on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons--if such a country listened to the voice of its peace-loving public and gave up the idea of its own nuclear forces, took a unilateral step, so to say, by giving up its own nuclear weapons, and called on other countries of the same importance to follow its example, it would naturally insure greater dividends for itself on the international arena and could raise its role.

[Zagladin] This is realistic.

[Ovchinnikov] It is difficult to say. I think that it has become less realistic than it was under the Labor government--all the more so as there is now this racket about the military threat recently begun under the arches of Westminster Palace. It proves that there is an attempt to make the taxpayers loosen their pursestrings. Every time there is shouting about a military threat, it means that they need money. Britain's example shows that any West European power, and particularly a power such as Britain, would gain much more from detente and from cooperation on a general European foundation.

Foreign Policy Changes

[Zorin] However, much is being said in the world press that the arrival of the Conservatives to replace the Laborites in power--and, what is more, a prime minister who is not only a Conservative but leader of the rightwing of the Conservative Party--will make radical or even principled changes in Britain's foreign policy. To what extent?

[Ovchinnikov] To the detriment of detente.

[Zorin] To the detriment of detente, yes. A turn to the right to the detriment of detente. To what extent is this a real possibility, or is it more a case of propaganda speculations? What do you think?

[Ovchinnikov] As far as European policy and West European integration are concerned, I have already given my opinion. I do not think that Britain will move toward the so-called West European union without looking back and toward the politicization of the Common Market. The next problem after the changes in Britain's external policy are evaluated and weighed will be the question of Rhodesia.

It is here that one of those notorious three will count without a doubt. So far the new Conservative government is showing a certain caution and is not hurrying. There are signs that London would prefer in this case to give the first say to Washington and see how the U.S. Government reacts to the results of the pseudoelections which were held in Rhodesia. But, of course, the question of southern Africa is one of the most important in Britain's external policy. Of the 250,000 whites living in Rhodesia at least 200,000 hold British passports--just in case.

If we consider Britain's attitude to detente on a wider scale, I repeat that even under the Laborites we cannot say that Britain was very active about accepting the Soviet initiatives and the initiatives of the socialist community in the same way as France and the FRG did. I believe that the British business world shows definite sluggishness even in the development of long-term and widescale economic relations. I repeat that I do not think that there will be any sharp and sudden changes.

[Zagladin] Allow me to add a couple of words to this. I agree, Vsevolod Vladimirovich, that one can hardly expect a sharp turn whether there is or is not a wish to make it. The objective situation on the European Continent is such at present that it is very difficult for anyone to make a turn. I think that in the end this will influence the position of the British Government as well.

Two days ago Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings to the visitors of our national exhibition in Britain were published. This document emphasized the desire and aspiration of our country to develop good relations with Britain and also pointed out, naturally, that it depends on both sides and that it is not a unilateral wish. I would like to hope that this call will not remain unheard, but on the contrary will evoke some response.

European Parliament Elections

[Zorin] Today we have frequently mentioned and used the word "integration" while speaking about the state of affairs in Europe. In this connection, Vadim Valentinovich, I would like to ask you to dwell, if only briefly, on an event which will also take place in a few days. I mean the elections to the so-called European Parliament. Much is being written about it and, since it is a rather important factor in the European situation, would you please dwell briefly on it?

[Zagladin] It is a new factor, definitely, because the European Parliament does exist. It has existed for some time, but it was appointed, and now it will be elected. My position as one answering a question is made easy by the following fact: On Thursday, 24 May, PRAVDA published a long article entitled, if I am correct, "The European Parliament and the Urgent Questions of European Policy," or something like it. I think it summarized the position of our country in this case very well. I think it should be recalled in a few words. Primarily, we consider it as a new factor in European policy. There will be a European Parliament elected on 10 June by general voting by all voters of the member-countries of the Common Market.

The consequences of this act could be varied. I would like to say that they will probably be noted on two levels. The first level will be the one concerned with united Europe, the Common Market, or rather the EEC. What consequences will the election of the parliament by general vote have for the Common Market? This is the first question. It concerns primarily these countries and we understand and share their fears in this connection, such as the fear that this European Parliament may become some kind of elected, representative and general organ with greater authority than before.

It might become an instrument of suppression of the independence of European countries in the interests of some large monopolies or associations. However, this is a question which will be answered in the course of events depending on the correlation of forces in this parliament.

The second aspect, which cannot fail to concern us most directly, is the common European policy of this European Parliament. By the way, it is not completely European because a part, a considerable part, of Europe does not form part of it. And here we will, of course, follow with great attention the stance adopted by the European Parliament toward such problems as security, reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe, the Common Market. These are all questions which really concern the common European problems.

We understand that this will also depend on the correlation of forces in the future European Parliament. What it will be precisely is rather difficult to say. I have some figures here concerning the present and a forecast for the future. I would like to cite them now. In today's composition of the European Parliament--the appointed one, as I have said--the dominant position is held by representatives of socialist and social democratic parties. They have 65 seats out of 198. The communists have 17 seats, the Christian democrats 49 and the liberals 26. Forecast for the future--here is a forecast by an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent who refers to several public opinion polls: It is believed that the socialists and social democrats will retain their majority and will have 38-39 percent of the seats. It is also thought that the Christian democrats will hold second place with 22 percent, the conservatives 10, the liberals 9-10 and the communists 7-8 percent. The rest are small political groups. As our comrade viewers understand, any forecast is problematic. However, it is not impossible that such a state of affairs will exist.

Let us see what effect it will have on the common European policy of the European Parliament. I think that--or at least I would like to hope--that it will follow the course of continued detente and the continuation of common European cooperation. This would be very important.

[Zorin] I think that even the most concise review of the more important events and political processes in Europe would be incomplete if we fail to dwell, even briefly, on the problems connected with the struggle of the working class in Europe because this struggle is not only an internal political factor, but a factor with the widest and most comprehensive influence on the internal and external policies of West European countries. I would like to ask you, Vadim Valentinovich, to dwell at the end of our discussion on these questions.

Europe's Workers Movement

[Zagladin] It is a quite valid question because the working class is in the majority among the gainfully employed population in Western Europe, and the same state exists in the socialist countries. It is one of the largest social forces and much depends on its position. Recently, I would say in the last year, there were several events which showed the position of Europe's working class toward the problems which we have discussed. I have primarily in mind a series of communist party congresses. Beginning in March of last year there were the congresses of the Spanish Communist Party--that was in March--then came the Greek Communist Party congress in May of last year, then the German Communist Party in the fall, this year it was the Italian and French communist parties and the Belgian Communist Party.

[Zorin] You were present at some of the congresses.

[Zagladin] Yes, and I would even say at most of them. Next Thursday, on 31 May, the congress of the Portuguese Communist Party will open and its documents have already been published. It is possible to survey a large number of detachments of the working class in Europe.

As far as internal problems are concerned, they are different in different countries. At the same time different solutions are offered to the same problems, which is natural considering the differences in situations in various countries. However, it can be said that the common factor for all congresses is the communists striving to find a way out of the crisis, a way to overcome it which would serve the interests of the working people. Different specific answers and specific formulas are given, of course.

As far as external policy aspects are concerned, I would say that there is a large degree of unity. It is unity in the sense that the same problems are considered and examined. Detente in Europe, the need for disarmament, and end to the arms race and the contribution which the European countries must make to this process.

It must be said that the answers to these questions are generally the same. This is a very gratifying fact because the communist movement is a very active force in Europe now and is unanimously standing for detente, for the policy of the continuation of the relaxation of tension and for an end to the arms race on the continent. What is important is that the communist party differs from other political forces because it consistently connects the problems of international development and international policy with the problems of its internal development. It shows that the relaxation of tension is completely in the interests of the working people, that the end of the arms race would help to solve internal problems and find a way out of the crisis situations.

It must be said that it is not only the communist part of the workers movement which has recently spoken on these questions. Trade union forums were held, such as the congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions last year. This year a conference of the European Confederation of Trade Unions was held recently. It must be noted that in this case, too, the striving for detente was demonstrated very clearly and independently from political tendencies among various trade union organizations.

Finally, there are the socialist and social democratic parties. Last year there was a conference of socialist parties on disarmament in Helsinki. Then in autumn there was the congress of socialist and social democratic parties in Vancouver, Canada. All these forums also spoke for detente and disarmament. This is very important because, in fact, it was the first time that the socialist and social democratic parties approached such a problem and decided to develop their own political program on questions concerning disarmament.

This is a good symptom, a good sign, and I would like to draw particular attention to this aspect. If you consider the past, World War I was unleashed by imperialism because the European working class was split and not united, it was guided by the social democratic parties of the time and could not resist, although the Basle and Stuttgart conferences of the Second Internationale before the beginning of the war clearly pointed out the path to be followed. World War II may also have been unleashed to a considerable extent because the working class was split and no common language could be found at the time among communists, social democrats, Catholics and others in the workers movements.

The unity of the working class is one of the factors in the correlation of forces, the correlation of forces for the benefit of peace, first of all.

Our party thus believes that it is extremely important now to transform these potentials--these very great potentials of the workers movement primarily in Europe where the communists consider it a real--not merely a potential--struggle, and for the social democrats it is still only a potential. The cooperation of various detachments is also still only a potential--these potentials must be converted into real practice and real cooperation of various forces in the workers movement. Then the cause of strengthening peace might acquire a new foundation and new base and new form. Our party constantly struggles for such a solution to the question. This was decided in the resolutions of the 25th congress and is steadily being implemented.

USSR's European Policy

If you allow me, I would like to say a few words on the following subject. This element--the struggle for the unity of the workers movement for the benefit of peace and detente--is an integral element of our European policy. And this European policy occupies a very large place within the general complex of our party's and all socialist countries' international policy.

It is easy to prove all this because it is enough to remember the number of visits and exchanges of summit delegations. A year ago Leonid Ilich visited the FRG, and this year he will visit Vienna. This year our Foreign Minister Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko visited Italy. The visit was very successful. Leaders of Greece and Spain came here for the first time this year. Bilateral relations are developing well. Just under 1 year ago, on 8 June 1978, the socialist countries made proposals in Vienna which opened the way, we are convinced, to the solution of problems of the reduction and limitation of armed forces and weapons in central Europe. On 23 November last year, 1978, a session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact was held in Moscow, which made new proposals on this subject. It drew attention to the need, among others, for the development of cooperation with the European countries. And finally, on 14-15 May of this year, quite recently, a conference, a session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Pact members was held in Budapest. A series of new measures and proposals was submitted there, directed as before, to insure peace in Europe. In particular, it was proposed to convene a conference this year on the political level to work out measures for strengthening trust between European countries and to reduce the military confrontation. This is extremely important, and I have already said that European policy occupies a large place in our total policy. It is not surprising. First, Europe is a place of opposition, immediate opposition, of two blocs. There is an element of paradox in this. Europe is now the most peaceful continent and at the same time it is a continent where the closest opposition of two military blocs exists. It is natural that it is very important to regulate relations here to insure that a war does not break out again for the third time.

Second, Europe is a continent where every opportunity exists, and why? Because there is nothing between the European countries--let us say between the Soviet Union and the West European states--which could divide us. We have no territorial claims against each other, we have no super influences which are against our Soviet policy. We do not divide the world into spheres of influence. We have no contradictions which could provoke confrontation between us for economic or other reasons. By the way, I would like to say that this hollering about a military threat is in many ways an effort to create some contradictions. They do not exist in real life and they have to be invented to be used as goals. This absence of reasons for conflicts between socialist Europe and nonsocialist Europe is a very important feature which is a foundation of our policy.

Finally, we have a legal platform and we have the experience gathered from cooperation after Helsinki and after all the bilateral agreements. We are striving to advance by using this experience.

Maybe the last thing I can say here in this connection is that there was a war which spared none of the European countries. Even neutral countries suffered, although naturally immeasurably less than those which fought. War is a common experience of the European peoples and a common lesson which I think--and not only think but am sure and convinced from everything we know and have seen ourselves during trips to European countries--it is a lesson which has not been forgotten. Not all the wounds have healed and not all the ditches have been covered which were left by the war. I repeat that this is a lesson which Europeans remember very well and from which they draw conclusions.

I think that this is a very important feature to help understand the European situation and to understand our policy. The past and the present are not separated by some impassable barrier. They live in us, the past lives in us, in each Soviet man, and it forces one to think about the future. This means to struggle for peace, for security, for cooperation to insure that the sky always remains blue for our people and for all the people of our continent, for all the people in the world. It is a great art to learn the lessons of the past for the sake of the future. Our party and our great people have this art. It helps us to be firm, flexible if necessary, but always consistent in the struggle for peace in Europe, for security, friendship and cooperation among European peoples.

[Zorin] Thank you. Our time is up and, of course, we could not cover all aspects of this very complicated problem. It is impossible anyway, and we will often return to it. Now I would like to thank you, colleagues, for participating in our talks and our viewers for their attention. Until our next meeting here in Studio Nine, thank you.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

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["International Observers Roundtable" program, with Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio commentator; Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist]

[Text] [Levin] Good day, esteemed comrades, usually in the broadcasts of international observers at the roundtable, the main events of the past week are analyzed and comment is made on what has already happened. We will not depart from this rule, but the basic and determining factor will be a forthcoming event, an event which can and must exert a positive influence on the development of the international situation for many months and years to come. This event is the meeting to be held in Vienna from 15 to 18 June between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and James Carter, President of the United States of America. The central feature of this meeting is to be the signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments. It is known that in Vienna other questions of Soviet-American relations will also be discussed, significance of which cannot be underestimated, but nevertheless the SALT II treaty remains the chief problem.

Threshold of Vienna

The Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic armaments, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has defined it, will become the most important act ever undertaken in the name of curbing the nuclear arms race. However, to say that the whole world shares such an evaluation, that the SALT II treaty has only supporters, is unfortunately impossible. We will therefore look at the attitudes to SALT II.

[Shishlin] First of all, I would like to say something about the road that led to Vienna...

[Bovin] The more so as it was precisely that road which in many ways determined the attitudes which now...

[Shishlin] Yes, it does determine in fact who are the supporters and opponents of the treaty, and that road to Vienna has been to a considerable extent fashioned by the joint efforts of the socialist countries, other peace-loving states who have come out in favor of improving both the European and world political situation. This road was fashioned by the many initiatives aimed at the development of those relations of peaceful cooperation, scope for which to a certain extent opened up only following the end of the cold war period, and when we speak of this road, a road which was extremely hard, a road which was thorny in many respects...

[Levin] And long.

[Shishlin] Yes, it took 7 years, a somewhat difficult 7 years, so in this, first and foremost, we immediately note the efforts of the countries of the Warsaw Pact, which at all stages of the struggle for limiting the arms race have consistently come out in favor of solving this problem, and this is confirmed today when in practice there is no socialist country, there is no communist party, which does not come out in support of such a treaty. Moreover, it is difficult to find a country in the world which would turn its back on this meeting. Another thing however, is that now, when we find ourselves on the threshold of Vienna, acute passions seethe around the Vienna meeting. First of all they seethe within the United States, but not only within the United States, for it is a fact that at the last meeting of the foreign ministers of NATO countries some intriguing decisions were taken. Perhaps more than in any other NATO decisions, precious few good words were said there concerning the satisfaction which these countries feel at the sufficiently active approach of the Warsaw Pact countries to questions of detente and questions of development of a constructive dialog.

But many words which have been uttered before were repeated, on the danger from the Warsaw Pact countries armaments, of the threat from the Warsaw Pact countries, the necessity to build up and modernize nuclear forces: Such calls were made by the most varied political circles, while in the United States, as is well known, the situation is even more varied, even more complex. In the U.S. Congress, attempts are continuing to create insuperable barriers in the way of its implementation.

[Levin] It is true to say that in recent times attention has been drawn to the following fact: At present a direct attack on the treaty, an attack under the slogan that it is a bad treaty, is being waged by virtually no one. Even Senator Jackson, the senator from Boeing, as he is called, now says that the treaty is essential in principle but it must be improved somewhat--although by these improvements and this modernization he means, in essence, an attempt to change the balance of this treaty--to obtain for the United States unilateral advantages, advantages which are unacceptable.

SALT Ratification

[Bovin] Well, this happens to be the crux of the matter, because a very curious picture is emerging. On one hand the American administration, the President, the defense secretary, the secretary of state, the National Security Council, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff all assert that this treaty is acceptable and it responds to American security interests.

All America's allies in NATO unanimously reckon that the treaty is again acceptable from the point of view of the West and responds to the interests of the Western powers as a whole. So only a certain group of politicians--we have just mentioned Jackson in particular--come out with a different attitude. They are saying that in the form in which the treaty has been prepared, its basic shortcoming is that it precisely accords the Soviet Union more advantages, it responds more to Soviet interests, and puts America, in their assessment, in a vulnerable position on a whole series of parameters.

If one takes a look at what lies behind these people's attitude, then I think one sees the following picture: This treaty is a typical result of compromise. In order that it may be concluded, we had to make some concessions, and only as the result of these mutual concessions, as the result of such a lengthy harmonization of attitudes, could this document emerge.

The psychology of compromise is a very complex thing. Sometimes it appears to each side that it is making more concessions than it ought, but eventually logic prevails and a common approach of some kind is found. So it is that Americans, those that is, who are in favor of amendments to SALT II--you are indeed correct that there are people who say that at present there is no need for such a treaty, such people I, for example, do not know, but some say that amendments have to be made [sentence as heard] so what is the psychological background to this urge for amendments? I will not speak about pressures from the military-industrial complex, or about any reasons of an ideological nature; let us leave those in parentheses. The crux of the matter is that the treaty in reality establishes the equality of the sides in the military-strategic sphere. That is the principle of equal security of the sides is expressed in it. So although the American opponents of the treaty do not openly say so, all this fuss is over the fact that they want, at all costs, to preserve U.S. superiority. Such is the real state of affairs behind the criticisms of the treaty. In reality they are afraid of this equality, they do not want this parity, and by all the means which are available to them they are trying to find some kind of influence in order to preserve a certain superiority of the United States in this or that region, or this or that area of military-strategic equality.

And this procedure for the ratification of the treaty, it is not difficult to foresee, will be generally somewhat acute, somewhat painful. Of course, in the long run it is difficult to make any kinds of forecasts, because the situation is not sufficiently determined, but one would wish to remain an optimist. The crux of the matter is that America is faced with a choice at present: if the treaty is not ratified, then what will America's foreign policy look like--for a cold war, against détente? Will this mean a worsening in Soviet-American relations?

And by all this fuss which is being raised about the treaty in the United States, they have assumed this choice themselves. Before world public opinion now America must generally determine its foreign political course in the eighties, because on our side there is no problem, our approach has always been unambiguous.

[Shishlin] Yes, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, I would like to add something further to that. It is of course correct to think that in practice well-known U.S. circles do not like this military equality of the two sides. For them to reject the treaty would mean preserving the possibility of at least trying to attain military superiority over the socialist countries.

But there is another thought which is undoubtedly true, too: America faces a very difficult choice, and since last week Carter has been giving very frequent interviews. In one of the most recent I remember, a journalist asked him what will happen if the Senate refuses to ratify the treaty. He said he is simply afraid to contemplate it, because, of course--well, they are even going so far as to use the word disaster in describing such a situation.

[Levin] And incidentally, in this respect, many leaders of the West European states are taking a very precise stand. For instance, this week Chancellor Schmidt was in Washington, and he told the Americans straight that refusal by the U.S. Senate to ratify the treaty would undoubtedly bring new tension between East and West, and could bring back the times of the cold war. I would ask--I'm quoting Schmidt--the American public just to imagine how the world will deteriorate if the Senate rejects the SALT II treaty.

[Bovin] That is a point of view common to the West Europeans,

[Levin] Yes....

[Bovin] They are well aware that, whatever may be the case elsewhere, in Europe the political situation will certainly get worse if the treaty does not come off. They know that full well, they do not want it, and their position is pretty clear: They are for the treaty.

[Levin] And one must assume that that position cannot pass unnoticed in Washington, and that it cannot be ignored. It is indeed a very serious position.

[Shishlin] Well, that is actually part of the problem of the treaty in general. The treaty is the result of bilateral efforts, it is of the widest international significance, and bound up with it are a great many major problems of our time, including, incidentally, the destiny of European peace and the destiny of European stability and cooperation and the more so since that treaty will be followed by SALT III, that is by further steps in the same direction which directly will affect Europeans. The NATO men, of course, understand that too.

USSR-PRC Relations

[Levin] Another event has taken place this week which testifies very vividly and convincingly to the consistency of the peace-loving course of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, and to our principled approach to the solution of all international problems, namely, the decision of the Soviet Union to announce its willingness to start talks with China. It should be noted that the Soviet Union has, in recent years, undertaken repeated and very active efforts to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations. Well-known Soviet initiatives have included the proposal to formulate, by a special interstate act, the obligation of the sides not to attack each other by the use of any arms, including nuclear ones. A proposal was made for a treaty on nonaggression. And, as recently as 1978--just over a year ago--a proposal was submitted to draw up a joint document on the principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the PRC. True, after that an event took place which cast a shadow even on the state of Soviet-Chinese relations existing then. The Chinese sides decision not to extend the term of the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty. Nevertheless, the door to the normalization of relations is by no means being closed on our side; on the contrary, the Soviet Union is stressing its willingness to start such talks, and concrete proposals are being put forward for beginning them as early as July or August. Their level is being defined, and the venue--Moscow. These are very broad proposals which have, I should say, evoked a resounding response throughout the world.

[Shishlin] Indisputably, the attention of the international public has been drawn to this as yet very modest and very reserved dialog that is developing between the Soviet Union and China on the question of organizing the talks.

But, in discussing this problem, we must not, of course, allow ourselves to be distracted from principled appraisals of the nature of the foreign policy of present-day China. And I would go further and say that it was not just a shadow that fell on our relations as a result of China's refusal to renew the Soviet-Chinese treaty; it was one more weight, as it were, dragging those relations down. And another and even heavier weight has been China's aggression against Vietnam, and the fact that China is constantly putting pressure on the countries of Southeast Asia. It is therefore very remarkable--and this is important, in principle--that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech on Hungarian television stressed our willingness to seriously and positively approach the idea of those talks, the organizing of the talks--but not, of course, at the expense of third countries. Equally important was the reference, in the memorandum, to the Soviet Union's willingness to put on record a principled position condemning hegemonism, condemning the policy of hegemony, and we are well aware of those instances in which certain countries, including those that like to speculate on this theme, have sinned precisely by their hegemonistic, expansionist policy.

[Bovin] The question that occurs to me at this point is: Exactly what motives led the Chinese to this proposal, which they formulated on 3 April, to start talks with us? What, may we suppose, could have prompted the Chinese--assuming that they really do want to improve relations with us--what could have prompted them to this step which, in general, does not accord with their policy of anti-Sovietism which they have been pursuing for many years? What, then, is the situation? Deng went to the United States. What was he dealing in there? What was he agitating for? He was agitating for the creation of a bloc: Japan, the United States and Western Europe against the Soviet Union. He was, in effect, opposing the SALT II treaty. What happened? Deng understood that neither the United States, nor Japan, nor Western Europe would support that idea under any circumstance. That is, they are glad enough, here and there, to play the Chinese card in tactical matters, and aggravate us over the most sensitive issue, but in principle, of course, that idea of Deng's was rejected by the West as unsound, and he was unable to wreck the SALT II treaty.

Further, take all these economic matters. What did the Chinese run up against? Well, first of all, they ran up against the rather tough position of the West here. In Beijing the Americans demanded quotas for textiles; the Chinese refused, so the Americans imposed quotas by their own decision; in fact they drastically restricted Chinese exports to America, without which China cannot obtain currency. Take another situation: Those plans, of a rather noncommittal nature, for modernization that they had 2 years ago, say, are now being reconsidered by China. The talk is now of balancing the economy, of regulating the economy.

And, altogether, with the situation that has developed, the Chinese, after all--if one argues according to ordinary logic--could have come to the conclusion that, on the one hand, bad relations with the Soviet Union intensify, on the whole, their dependence on the West and hinder them in their political maneuverings; and, on the other hand, this maintenance of tension on the Soviet-Chinese border distracts them to a considerable extent from tackling certain internal problems which presumably they may want to solve. And if we construe these--let us say for the sake of argument--relatively sincere intentions of the Chinese to improve those relations, then one can imagine that their motives might be something of this sort.

[Levin] But...

[Bovin] But, that is what I wanted to say--but. But it is entirely possible that something else may be happening here.

Yes, and if the Chinese come to the talks with these motives, they will undoubtedly encounter, on our side, full understanding, and that really is the necessary and serious dialog that could be achieved.

But I by no means exclude another motive, I by no means exclude the possibility that the Chinese, in declaring that they want talks with us--and the talks may, indeed, begin--the Chinese are really looking over their shoulders at the West, and are trying to use the Soviet card, as if to say: Look, if you are unfriendly, we will start talking to Moscow. I do not exclude such a pragmatic, so to say, approach to the talks on the part of the Chinese.

[Shishlin] Yes, and there is yet another argument, in any case. It is what we are seeing in Southeast Asia; For China, for China's policy as it has been implemented toward the Southeast Asian countries--primarily toward Vietnam--the lessons being drawn from that policy are pretty painful. And it can in no way be ruled out that China's steps might to some degree be meant to try, by demonstrating the wish to normalize relations with the Soviet Union, to win a somewhat freer hand, so to speak, in Southeast Asia.

[Levin] And, so to speak, more respectability, if you like.

[Shishlin] Yes, but of course in the final analysis all these designs will be tested at the negotiating table. But one thing is clear: That a genuinely wide-ranging and constructive Soviet-Chinese dialog would undoubtedly be of considerable importance for developing detente in depth and making it comprehensive. And here the good will of the Soviet Union cannot be questioned, while as to that of China, only the future will tell.

European Parliament Elections

[Levin] Well, I would like to draw our listeners' attention to one other event of the past week. True, we cannot sum up the final results: That event is the elections to the European Parliament. The first round was held on 7 June, the second round is being held today, so we do not yet have the final results.

[Shishlin] It was declared that the elections were to end at 2200 Central European time today, and in principle they wanted to declare the results as soon as tomorrow morning. But the Dutch civil servants who work in the electoral offices refused to work at night, and so, apparently, because of those stubborn Dutch the reporting of the election results will be somewhat delayed.

[Levin] If they want a good rest, let them rest, but the indicative thing is not that: It's that on voting day, the 7th, a lot of Dutch people took active recreation, and it is to this point that I would like to draw attention. It was forecast that the elections to the European Parliament would not attract as great a turnout as local or parliamentary elections; it was said that even in Holland, where a relatively high percentage of voters usually exercise their franchise--something like 85 or 90 percent, which is indeed a fairly high index for the West--somewhat fewer would vote. But the turnout was below all expectations. In Britain, only 30 percent of the electorate voted. And this point is probably indicative of the attitude which the majority of the people in these nine Common Market countries hold on the problem, although it is of course an extremely important problem.

[Bovin] Well, to the populace at large this European Parliament is still something so abstract and incomprehensible that the turnout was indeed minimal. And what is the European Parliament? It is already in fact in existence, this assembly, the Treaty of Rome stipulated as long ago as 1957 that a European Parliament be set up. Well, initially it was set up a kind of miniversion--that is, there were 198 people in the Parliamentary Assembly, and the deputies to it were appointed from the national parliaments. But now the fundamentally new thing in this European Parliament--which will have not 198 but 410 people--is that they are elected directly by the people, in direct elections.

And now approximately 3,000 candidates from 80 different parties of Europe, of the nine countries, were registered for these elections. But by and large, of course, the picture is less colorful, because the parties formed groups--during the preparations for the elections something happened which has been dubbed the Europeanization of the parties. So what does that mean? For instance, Christian democratic parties, or parties of a Christian nature, so to speak, exist in seven of the nine countries. And they gathered at a congress and formed what they called a European People's Party and they stood at the elections on a common platform in all those countries. The same was done by the liberal parties of those countries, which exist in eight of the nine countries: True, they did not form a united party, but a federation. And the same happened with the socialists and the social democrats. The greatest range of stances over the Parliament probably turned out to be in the European communist movement, because the Italian Communist Party advocates a constructive participation in the Parliament so as to use it as another lever for democratic reform in Europe; the French Communist Party and the communist parties of Great Britain and Luxembourg are in principle negative toward both the elections and the Parliament, but just the same they are taking part while stressing all the time the danger of some kind of supranational body appearing. The Irish Communist Party called for a total boycott of the elections while, for instance, the Danish Communist Party is using the elections to agitate for Denmark's withdrawal from the Common Market. So the range of stances is quite wide.

Well, on the whole, to turn to the political problem, the fight is over two positions. The first is the line of the FRG, supported by and large above all by the Benelux countries. It is that in principle the European Parliament should be given supranational functions--that is, to expand the Parliament's functions and prerogatives in comparison with what was stipulated in the Treaty of Rome. And the other position, taken primarily by France, but also by Britain and Denmark, is that the functions should be left as they are, that is, as a purely consultative body. Did you want to add something, Nikolay?

[Shishlin] I wanted to say this, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich: The basic question about these elections and the destiny of this renovated European Parliament is, of course, whether it will serve the interests of creating a genuine Europe of peace, cooperation and security, or whether it will serve some other purposes, in particular, let us say, the line of West Germany, which sincerely desires to sharply intensify the process of the political and economic integration of capitalist Europe, but also in the process to solve some of its own local problems, which still persist. I have in mind the trick over those West Berlin deputies who were, contrary to the norms, spirit and letter of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, put through just the same as West Germans.

[Levin] As it happens, it was the West German Christian Democrats who set the political tone for the campaign by all the other Christian democrat parties. They put forward such a demagogic slogan as: For a social Europe against a social Europe. And that manipulation of political terms was used by the reactionary forces, the rightwing forces, to push their own ideas. And the leader of the West German ultras, Strauss, even went so far in one of his speeches as to say, as he put it, that the European Parliament should express the opinion not only of the nine Common Market countries, but that of the East European states too, that is, it should speak on their behalf. Now that shows the trend very clearly; of course, there is no need to analyze that statement of Strauss at all, its provocative nature is obvious. But as a trend, it cannot be ignored.

[Shishlin] Well, on the whole, there are many events, of course, and we are probably entitled to say that despite the variety of events and the degree of contradiction and complexity of phenomena within those events, we can say quite categorically that the active and peace-loving line of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is proving productive. And what we have discussed today, and especially Vienna and the forthcoming signing of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty, is a weighty testimony to the fact that both a correct route has been chosen and a firm step down that route should lead us to the required goal.

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CC 20

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

U.S., W. EUROPE 'PRISONERS OF OIL MONOPOLIES'

LD081814 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 8, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

Now that the dispute between Western Europe and the USA over fuel supply is in the zenith, the conflicting parties, after a series of representative meetings, have "unexpectedly" decided that it is better to switch over from airing mutual grievances to accusing the developing countries which happen to be oil producers. Specialists see nothing out of the ordinary in this switch. It has already become a rule in the West to shove all the blame for their energy woes at the door of the members of the organization of the oil [as received] exporting countries (OPEC), passing in silence both the inability of bourgeois governments to pursue a rational fuel and energy policy and the behind-the-scene role of the international oil capital.

But it is exactly these circumstances that constitute the underlying causes of the "oil war" between Western Europe and the United States. The West and, above all, the United States, which is a major energy consumer in the capitalist world, have in effect done nothing to tangibly limit the consumption of this precious commodity which oil is. Moreover, beginning from 1973, when the first alarm signals were sounded proclaiming the advent of energy crisis, Washington's dependence on fuel imports steadily increased: Today almost every second barrel of oil in the U.S. market is from abroad.

This dependence above all increased for one simple reason. Foreign oil supplies helped U.S. oil corporations reap profits ten or more times greater than those accruing from the development of their own oil resources or alternative sources of energy.

International capital uses the growing dependence on fuel import for its own ends. Controlling around four fifths of all supplies of oil and oil products to the Western market, the major corporations resort to creating artificial fuel shortages with increasing frequency.

This has been the case this time around also, when prices at the Rotterdam oil market sky-rocketed to reach 35-37 dollars a barrel, with the current OPEC crude oil base price of 14.5 dollars a barrel. The major U.S. oil monopolies such as Exxon, Standard Oil of California, Mobil Oil and Texaco operating under the umbrella of the Aramco in Saudi Arabia have had a hand in the latest "explosion" of oil prices at Rotterdam. This spring, representatives of U.S. oil business spread rumors about the alleged existence of plans for a drastic cut in oil production on the Arabian Peninsula.

The results of this provocation undertaking were not long in inducing rapid growth of oil prices. In the pursuit of profit through speculation, oil tankers from the whole of the Atlantic headed for the port in the Netherlands thus aggravating the "gasoline hunger" in the United States. The latter, enjoying the right of the strong, did not take long in deciding to use dollar price additions to prevent the tankers reaching their West European competitors which brought about acute differences between the partners.

Judging by the available evidence, both sides are reluctant to own up to being a prisoner of the oil monopolies, preferring to put the blame on the oil-exporting countries. It is quite clear, however, that the manoeuvres of the multinational oil companies can invite even greater woes on the Western economy.

CARTER ANNOUNCES U.S. DECISION TO DEVELOP MX MISSILE

Official Announcement

LD081820 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

["U.S. President's Decision--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, June 8. TASS--The White House today officially announced a decision by the United States President James Carter to start creating and deploying a new inter-continental mobile-based ballistic missile known as "MX."

Decision Being Used by Hawks

LD091736 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 9. TASS--The decision of the United States President James Carter to start creation of the missile is prompted ostensibly by a build-up of armaments by the Soviet Union and by a disruption of the present balance of strategic forces of the USA and the USSR. Such talk runs counter to the actual state of things.

The United States is known to have officially recognized that there exists an approximate balance of strategic forces of the USA and the USSR.

It is well known to everyone that the USSR does not intend to attack anyone. The Soviet Union's efforts are aimed at securing that there be neither the first nor the second strikes, and that there be no nuclear war at all.

It is not fortuitous that in the United States many prominent political and public figures among them Senator George McGovern, former candidate for the U.S. presidency from the Democratic Party, sharply criticised the administration's decision on creation of the new missile system.

R. Carr, member of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress said the deployment of the "MX" missile will inevitably spiral up the arms race to a higher stage connected with the creation of qualitatively new types and systems of weapons. Such a development of events in its turn will be fraught with serious consequences for international stability and maintenance of peace on the planet.

The coalition for a new foreign and military policy, a coalition which unites 40 various public organizations, announced in Washington the commencement of a nationwide campaign of protest against the "MX" missile. [Moscow TASS in English at 1955 GMT on 9 June runs a correction to this item, deleting paragraphs three and four and replacing them with the following: "As far as the global correlation of forces between the Soviet Union and the USA is concerned, there has evolved and remains an approximate parity, i.e. an equilibrium of strategic forces, as is officially recognized by the two sides. It is exactly this parity which underlies both the agreement concluded in 1972 and a new Soviet-U.S. agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms, which is to be signed in Vienna shortly."]

U.S. Public Alarmed

LD092205 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] It has been announced in Washington that the White House has adopted in principle a decision to build the new intercontinental mobile basing missile, test models of which have long been known by the initials MX. This is to be the most powerful and most expensive missile in the American nuclear arsenal. Our correspondent Yuriy Soltan reports from the U.S. Capital:

The announcement on beginning production of MX missiles on the eve of signing the SALT II treaty has caused misunderstanding and alarm among the American public. The White House decision was immediately interpreted as a concession to the military-industrial complex under the pretext of needing to pacify treaty opponents. Hawkish senators hastened to express their satisfaction. But others, like Senator George McGovern for example, who previously expressed his support for the SALT II treaty, calls the administration's decision a terrible mistake that could lead to another round in the arms race. The American public, which is for the SALT II treaty, would like to limit the further accumulation of these, the most destructive and most expensive types of weapons. They would like the treaty to lead not only to a limitation on strategic weapons but they want it to become the basis for a further and considerable reduction in weapons.

Opposition to Decision

LD082232 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1537 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington--Quoting official administration spokesmen, the American press has reported that U.S. President J. Carter has decided to begin research and development of a new intercontinental ballistic missile known as MX. As AP notes, this decision will be fully implemented as early as this summer. The plan envisages deployment in underground silos of 200 missiles, mainly in Utah and Nevada. Each missile will be equipped with 10 warheads and its capacity will be double the payload of the Minuteman missiles with which the U.S. forces are now equipped.

The administration's plans to begin development of the new strategic system have prompted sharp criticism by the American public. The coalition for a new foreign and military policy, uniting 40 antimilitary, trade, union, youth, women's, democratic, religious and other public organizations, announced in Washington the start of a national struggle campaign against the development of the MX missile.

COMMENT ON SCHMIDT'S U.S. VISIT; SUPPORT FOR SALT

LD100506 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1916 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] FRG Chancellor Schmidt has returned from the United States where he spent 5 days. In the talks between the head of the West German Government and President Carter and other representatives of the Washington administration, our commentator Viktor Levin notes, main attention was devoted to two problems: the Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms, and the situation on the world oil market. Now that Schmidt's visit to the United States had ended, it can be said that not only in the talks, but also in his conversations with journalists and representatives of the public, the chancellor consistently spoke in support of SALT II.

In an interview with leading American correspondents, the paper RHEINISCHE POST writes, Schmidt stressed that rejection of the treaty would bring unpredictable consequences for the policy of detente. In another case, the chancellor called on the American public to imagine how the world would change, and how in general the situation in the world would deteriorate, if the U.S. Senate were to turn down the treaty with the USSR on limitation of strategic offensive arms. Summing up the results of the visit of the FRG chancellor to the United States, the Washington correspondent of the British agency REUTER wrote that Schmidt in his support of SALT II has given considerable help to President Carter in his struggle against the opponents of that treaty within the United States. That conclusion may not be unfounded, but it is clearly far from complete. The FRG chancellor called on the U.S. Senate to ratify the SALT II treaty because he is aware of its importance for the detente process and understands how dangerous it would be for that process to be derailed. A refusal by the U.S. Senate to ratify the treaty, Schmidt said in one of his speeches in Washington, would undoubtedly cause new tension between East and West, and could bring back the cold war. That is the FRG chancellor's initial assumption; and that is what determines his position.

As for the second problem discussed at Schmidt's talks with Carter, i.e. the situation on the world oil market, it's no secret that the chancellor came to express the FRG's displeasure over selfish U.S. actions in the purchase of oil. In this respect, as far as can be judged by the outcome of the talks, the sides have stuck to their respective positions, being unable to remove the contradictions.

USE OF 'FALSE DATA' ABOUT SOVIET THREAT 'DEFINITE' U.S. POLICY

LD100246 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] And now it is time for "Moscow Viewpoint," a weekend talk by political observer of Soviet television and radio, Valentin Zorin. This is what he writes:

I would like to begin my talk today by reminding you of a recent report in the American press that made the headlines. According to data of the West German intelligence services, the Soviet Union is deploying medium-and short-range nuclear missiles in the German Democratic Republic. To back up the report there were photographs allegedly showing such missiles on GDR territory. At a news conference in the White House, journalists asked the President's press secretary, Jody Powell, whether these pictures were genuine and the report correct. Mr Powell confirmed the West German intelligence information and tried to use the fact as a reason for the United States developing neutron weapons.

Several weeks later Jody Powell had to back down. He admitted at another news conference that the photographs and the report about new Soviet nuclear missiles in the German Democratic Republic were false. It is characteristic that, whereas in the first place there was much prominence to the unconfirmed data about Soviet military preparations, in the second case the denial of the data as was stated was given no publicity at all and has obviously failed to reach most of the people who were only recently assured of dangerous Soviet activities.

Was this a case of unfortunate misunderstanding or is this a definite policy? I dare to assume that this is a well-devised policy that is frequently resorted to. I could cite dozens of cases similar to this one.

Just recall the commotion raised by the American media and many politicians in the early sixties about a so-called American missile-lag compared to the Soviet Union. To the broadsides in this campaign many billions of dollars were removed from the purses of the taxpayers, but several years later it became clear the much-vaunted issue was no more than a propaganda trick meant for quite definite reasons.

Well, the case with the false data about deployment of Soviet missiles on GDR territory, too, is only a small incident compared to the current round in intimidating the American public with a nonexistent Soviet military threat and with tales about America's lagging behind the Soviet Union in military preparations. I am ready to make any bet that, just like in the sixties, you will be told some time later that the data used now to make the American taxpayers part with their money and reconcile themselves to the new voracious appetite of the Pentagon was falsified and unverified, or that the facts were simply invented.

I am quite certain, personally, that Washington leaders are now well informed of the true state of affairs and know there is no American military lagging at all. More than that: It is the United States and not the Soviet Union that has been pushing all along toward action on new military programs. Unwillingly, the Soviet Union has to take retaliatory measures to prevent the strategic balance from being upset, which could damage this country's national security.

You apparently realize well that the Soviet Union regards issues of its national security as seriously as the American public does. Opponents of easing tensions, including those in your country, have turned the tale of the Soviet military threat they invented themselves into a major method of their activities. It is easy to guess what their motives are. Would millions of Americans have agreed to the oversize military budget that is growing from year to year and that is becoming an increasingly heavy burden for the taxpayers had they not been deluded by talk of dangerous military preparations in the Soviet Union, which threaten America's security?

You may well ask: But the Soviet Union does spend a considerable part of its budget for military preparations. Doesn't it create modern systems of weapons? Of course, we have to spend considerable funds for military purposes. It is true, though, that this part of the Soviet budget is well below the level the American public is led to believe exists by all sorts of shameless falsifications produced by the organizers of the propaganda campaign about a Soviet military threat. I have said we have to spend and, I stress, we have to, because we do so, not of our own free will, but because Washington's policy gives us no other option. As the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has repeatedly underlined, the Soviet Union has never pursued, nor does it pursue the aim of getting a superiority over the United States. It is only trying to maintain the existing balance of strength.

CARTER REMARKS ON RHODESIAN ELECTIONS, SANCTIONS

LD081052 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] United States President Carter has acknowledged that the recent elections in Rhodesia were neither fair nor free. In a statement personally read to reporters the President announced that his country would maintain economic sanctions against Rhodesia imposed by the United Nations. Earlier a number of African states notified Western countries that the lifting of economic sanctions would be regarded as a provocation and a wanton disregard of African people's opinion.

Andrianov on Decision

ID091700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 9 Jun 79 ID

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] American observers are adopting a very skeptical attitude towards President Carter's decision to temporarily maintain commercial and economic sanctions against Rhodesia. The master in the White House announced this despite a recent resolution by the U.S. Senate which voted to lift the sanctions. The President's decision is thought to have been forced: Carter did not deem it possible to challenge the international public and above all the African countries which have sharply condemned the so-called elections the Rhodesian regime held in April. Well, the fraudulent nature of that political piece of theater was too blatant. So objective observers consider Carter's forced decision to be a tactical retreat which in no way rules out subsequent recognition of the Muzorewa puppet regime. It can hardly be fortuitous that in announcing his decision to keep sanctions in force, the U.S. President at the same time expressed the hope that his decision would help the racists' placeman, Muzorewa, to achieve genuine majority rule in Rhodesia. That surely is a type of downpayment to the puppet prime minister.

ENERGY CRISIS PRODUCES 'ACUTE ARGUMENT' AT WHITE HOUSE

ID081149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 June 79 p 5 ID

[Text] Washington, 2 June TASS--The White House has not for a long time known such an acute argument as the one which developed at U.S. President J. Carter's meeting with representatives of a number of public organizations on the question of the sharp intensification of the energy crisis.

Voicing Americans' indignation with the policy of the authorities and the monopolies, the public figures sharply criticized the White House decision to gradually remove price controls on domestic oil. In the opinion of the U.S. public, such a measure will result in a further spiraling of fuel prices.

The stormy discussion in the White House, which lasted a whole hour, ended without result. It demonstrated in point of fact that the administration does not intend to heed public opinion and sees the way out of the energy crisis along the lines of creating a "most-favored climate" for the oil monopolies.

It is characteristic that the administration's plan to remove price control officially came into force the very same day that the meeting took place. It provides for all restrictions on oil price hikes by companies to be lifted by 1981. According to data from the U.S. Congressional Budget Office, because of these measures the average American family will be forced to spend at least \$175 a year extra on fuel. But the lifting of control promises considerable profits for the monopolies. It has been estimated that by 1985 their income will have risen by \$95 billion.

III. 11 Jun 79

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
CHINA

B 1

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO PRC

The following correction should be made to the Moscow Domestic Service in Russian report carried at 0300 GMT on 5 June and published in the 5 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page B 1 on a meeting between Foreign Minister Gromyko and Tian Zengpei, the PRC charged 'affaires in the USSR, and Gromyko's submission to Tian of a memorandum on talks to improve relations between the two countries:

In the third paragraph, last line, the words "summit meetings" should be replaced by high-level meetings "[vstrechi na vysokom uroune".]

This correction supercedes the 6 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT editorial note on the variation between the Moscow Domestic Service and the 5 June Moscow PRAVDA versions of the report, which are identical.

BEIJING URGING WEST NOT TO ACCEPT SALT II

LD090304 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1700 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Viktor Vasilyev commentary]

[Text] The news about the forthcoming signing of the Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of offensive strategic arms, SALT II, has met with the positive response of the vast world public opinion. Political and state figures of many countries have expressed satisfaction over it. And what was Beijing's reaction? Its attitude in this respect is commented on by our observer Viktor Vasilyev.

As far as the official channels are concerned, the Beijing leaders are trying to pretend that the SALT II agreement does not worry them very much. Behind closed doors, however, the Chinese leaders are intimidating their American interlocutors and some Western guests with the possible dangers of this agreement, urging them not to accept it. Beijing says that SALT II has no value and that it would become just a piece of paper if war broke out. However, the agreement has been concluded for this very reason--to prevent war. It is typical for Beijing to try to convince others that every step toward disarmament is useless and that the arms race is inevitable. So far, China has not adhered to any international agreement in the disarmament field. At the United Nations, the Chinese delegation has opposed the holding of a world disarmament conference. The Chinese delegation said no to the proposals on a complete ban of nuclear weapons. Beijing fights against the ban on the production of new types of weapons of mass destruction. China is today the only country which carries out nuclear tests in the atmosphere despite the protests by the world public opinion.

All this, of course, has its background. The Beijing leadership elevated the thesis of the inevitability of another world war to the level of official Chinese state and party policy. In this inevitability, Mao's followers see the most favorable condition for implementing the teaching of the late Great Helmsman, that is, to take possession of the entire world. The Maoists are intensifying military preparations, devoting for this purpose over 40 percent of the national budget. The Chinese leadership is trying to obtain modern offensive weapons in the West. The Beijing leaders do not refrain from direct aggression. This is shown by the Chinese military intervention against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

It is therefore understandable why Beijing is opposing the SALT II agreement. The fact is that this document contributes to a positive development in Soviet-American relations and that it will have positive repercussions for the entire international situation.

This, however, does not suit Beijing because in this case the Chinese leaders will encounter difficulties in the implementation of their plans to increase their nuclear missile potential, modernize their armed forces and carry out their expansionist policy in the international arena. Beijing's way of seeing SALT II has nothing in common with the real interests of the peoples of the world. It is directed against detente and aims at pushing the world toward war. Maoism is being increasingly unmasked in the eyes of millions of peoples as the most frenzied enemy of peace and progress.

PRC'S HOSTILITY TO NONALINED MOVEMENT SCORED

LD101820 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Boris (Pushkov) commentary: "Beijing's Intrigues in the Ranks of the Nonalined Movement"]

[Excerpt] In recent years the positions of the nonalined movement have been quite noticeably strengthened in the international field. The movement has done a great deal for the cause of strengthening peace, reducing international tension and improving the political atmosphere in the world. It is natural that the progressive, anti-imperialist essence of the nonalined movement has from the beginning been a target for continuous attacks from reaction and imperialism. Beijing has also adopted the same hostile attitudes toward the nonalined movement. Despite its attempts to pose as the faithful friend of the Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples, its actions prove the opposite of what they say. Beijing's flirtation with the fascist Chilean regime, whose crimes have been condemned by the nonalined movement, is well known to all.

Some time ago Beijing moved away from supporting the national liberation movements and patriotic organizations in southern Africa and in actual fact began to show solidarity with the West's neocolonialist policy in Namibia and Zimbabwe. Moreover, Beijing praised the Egyptian-Israeli treaty concluded under the auspices of the United States--a treaty rejected by the Arab nations and condemned by broad circles of international opinion. Furthermore, after the conclusion of this deal Beijing agreed to supply Egypt with weapons. And in the circumstances of Egyptian-Israeli reconciliation, weapons supplied by Beijing could be used to suppress national liberation movements in the Middle East and Africa.

The Chinese leaders no longer conceal their sorrow and sadness over the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran, which played the role of gendarme in the Persian Gulf and the Near and Middle East; a role assigned to it by Washington. In light of this, is it surprising to see the Chinese rulers establish relations with dictator Somoza in Nicaragua, give all types of aid to the enemies of new Afghanistan and back the Angolan secessionists? All this exposes the real political features of Beijing.

The Chinese rulers insolently launch their attacks against Vietnam and Cuba from the logic of the policy of greater-Han chauvinism. They circulate cunning lies about expansion, aggression and regional hegemony in order to defame the truly internationalist policy of these two socialist states. While it proclaims support for the principles of nonalinement and only verbally calls on the developing countries to show unity, in actual fact it tries to weaken and undermine the movement and play some states off against others. In a word, it tries to drive a wedge between the countries in the movement.

The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK said that before it began to enlarge its Diego Garcia base, the United States received Beijing's silent approval. It is clear to everyone who knows the program of principles of the nonalined movement that this attitude of Beijing's in no way agrees with these principles.

BEIJING CONFERENCE ON ANTIPOLLUTION SUCCESSES NOTED

LD110853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Against Environmental Pollution"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 June--A conference has been held here on environmental problems in the Chinese capital and has drawn up recommendations regarding the strengthening of controls over air pollution.

It was noted at the conference that in recent years some work has been done on environmental conservation in Beijing. In particular, measures have been adopted to reduce air pollution from factory smoke and dust. Thanks to this, as the newspaper BEIJING RIBAO reported, discharges into the atmosphere by the chimneys of industrial enterprises have been reduced by 100,000 tons in Beijing. It is being noted that the recommendations elaborated at the conference will help to improve the environment of the PRC capital.

PRC USES MAOIST GROUPS AGAINST ASIAN GOVERNMENTS

LD101806 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] China extensively uses Maoist groups in the countries of Southeast Asia to spread its influence throughout the region. No matter what these groups call themselves, they are in fact subversive organizations fighting against the legitimate governments of Asia on Beijing's instructions. Here is our commentary on the activities of Maoist elements in Southeast Asia;

Kampuchea is a striking example of Chinese subversive activity. Beijing used the puppet regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary to stage a Maoist cultural revolution in Kampuchea and impose a Maoist regime on the Kampuchean people. The monstrous experiment involved depopulation of all the cities, force labor for everybody, including children and the aged, and destruction of the national culture. Kampuchea was turned into prisons. During its 4 years in power, the Pol Pot regime exterminated 3 million people out of a population of 8 million. Beijing directed this unprecedented atrocity so as to make room for Chinese it planned to send to Kampuchea.

China is using terrorist Maoist groups to pressure the governments of Southeast Asia. The senior vice premier, Deng Xiaoping, during his tour of Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore in November last year, clearly stated Beijing's point of view that China had every right to direct subversive groups in the countries with which it maintained diplomatic relations.

In the Philippines, the Maoist saboteurs, calling themselves the New People's Army, attack remote villages, motorists and plunder wherever they can. The Filipino press says these bandits wouldn't be able to operate without China's backing. A trial in Manila of leaders of the saboteurs has produced evidence of Beijing's connection. Recently, the president of Burma, U Ne Win, presented state awards to a large number of people who distinguished themselves in fighting rebels. They had been incited by Beijing to start extensive military operations in Burma. The people of Burma have, at mass rallies, condemned Maoist activities that cause deaths among civilians and do enormous harm to the country's economy. The general secretary of the Burmese Way to Socialism Party [Socialist Program Party], San Yu, has called for effective measures to locate and destroy the armed bandits. Answering this call, thousands of workers and farmers are joining the People's Militia to help the army in its struggle with pro-Beijing rebels. All these developments show the danger Beijing's policy poses to the countries of Southeast Asia.

JAPANESE SPOKESMAN CITED ON BENEFITS OF SAKHALIN PROSPECTING ACCORD

LD110805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In the Interests of the Two Countries"]

[Text] Tokyo, 6 June--An addendum was signed here today to the 28 January 1975 general agreement on cooperation in the sphere of prospecting construction of field facilities, extraction of oil or gas on the Sakhalin Island shelf and the delivery of these commodities to Japan.

Speaking at a press conference after the signing of the document, H. Imazato, a leading figure on the Japanese-Soviet committee for business cooperation, said that the general agreement connected with extracting and prospecting for oil in the Sakhalin Island area is a major project in economic cooperation between the USSR and Japan. Its practical implementation is in keeping with the interests of the Soviet Union and Japan, he said, and will make a big contribution to strengthening the economies and developing friendly relations between the two countries.

USSR, JAPAN SIGN BROADCASTING COOPERATION PROTOCOL

OW081431 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 5 Jun 79 OW

[Text] An NHK [Japan Broadcasting Corporation] delegation led by corporation Chairman Tomokazu Sakamoto is now visiting Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting [SCTRB]. The delegation arrived in Moscow yesterday.

This morning, it visited [words indistinct] television center and watched it televise a central television program. It also visited a new television center being built to cover the Moscow Olympics next year. In addition, a meeting was held today between SCTRB Chairman Lapin and NHK Chairman Sakamoto, and a protocol was signed on cooperation for 1979.

After the signing ceremony, Chairman Lapin made the following remarks: I expect the cooperation with NHK to be successfully continued in the future. We both will continue to strive to produce as many interesting programs as possible for our viewers and listeners on big events in sports and in other fields.

In an interview with Soviet Central Television after the signing ceremony, Chairman Sakamoto made the following remarks:

[Begin recording] I am NHK Chairman Tomokazu Sakamoto. I am here in Moscow at the invitation of the SCTRB. NHK is the only public broadcasting corporation in Japan. Its broadcasts cover all of Japan, using two television channels, two radio frequencies and one FM frequency. It also broadcasts overseas programs to foreign countries. Under cooperation accords, NHK has been cooperating with the SCTRB in program exchanges and coverage. To cite an example, an announcer sent by the SCTRB is now working as an instructor in an NHK Russian language program. In addition, both sides have now concluded an exchange agreement whereby the SCTRB will supply to NHK its 30-minute Russian language program entitled "We Speak Russian," while NHK will provide the SCTRB with a 10-hour program. Moreover through cooperation with the SCTB, NHK last month dispatched a special reporters team to the Soviet Union and completed production of a program entitled Kremlin--Pride of the Soviet People. It is to further deepen this already close relationship between the SCTRB and NHK that I am visiting the Soviet Union now. To this end, today I had friendly and constructive talks with SCTRB Chairman Lapin and other officials and signed a protocol on future cooperation. I am confident that this act will further strengthen the cooperative relations between the two organizations and will contribute greatly to promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples through broadcasting activities. Thank you.

REPORTAGE OF DESAI'S VISIT TO USSR

Departure From Delhi

LD100728 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, June 10, TASS--India's Prime Minister Morarji Desai left today by air for an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. Morarji Desai and statesmen accompanying him were seen off from Delhi's Palam Airport by Indian Vice President Basappa Danappa Jatti, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Jagjivan Ram, President of the Janata Party Chandra Shekhar, ministers of the Indian Government and members of Parliament.

In a statement to the press before departure, Morarji Desai stressed that he goes to the Soviet Union for a friendly visit during which a wide range of questions will be discussed and a number of agreements will be signed. The prime minister pointed out that the coming Soviet-American summit talks are timely and stressed that the new agreement on strategic arms limitation will be an important contribution to disarmament.

After staying in the Soviet Union Morarji Desai will also visit Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Arrival in Tashkent

LD101254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The capital of Uzbekistan today welcomed Morarji Desai, prime minister of the Republic of India, who has arrived in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

At the airport the distinguished visitor was welcomed by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet; Khudayberdiyev, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to the Republic of India, and other officials.

The welcoming party included Gujral, ambassador of the Republic of India to the USSR.

Desai laid flowers at the monument to Lenin and at the tomb of the unknown soldier. The prime minister honored with a minute's silence the memory of the Soviet servicemen who fell during the years of the Great Patriotic War in the struggle for their homeland's independence.

A talk took place between Rashidov and Desai. The distinguished visitor was acquainted with the achievements of the republic in various aspects of the economy and culture.

Arrival in Moscow

LD110948 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 11 TASS--Premier of the Republic of India Morarji Desai today arrived in Moscow for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

At the Vnukovo Airport the distinguished guest was met by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

INTERNATIONAL REACTION CONTINUES SUBVERSION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD110829 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Article by S. Pomerantsev under the "Our Commentary" rubric: "Afghanistan's Determination"]

[Text] International reaction and the forces of Afghan counterrevolution entrenched outside the country are persisting in their attempts to undermine the gains of the April revolution. Recently there has been an increase in the frequency of armed raids from Pakistani territory by emigre gangs which have taken under their wing all those averse to people's power in Afghanistan. They are treating savagely the activists of the Afghan People's Democratic Party and peasants who have acquired the land of former landowners and feudal lords in accordance with the decisions of the revolutionary authorities. Reaction has gone even farther in its plans, however. According to press reports, it is preparing an armed invasion of Afghan territory.

Were it not for the support of the forces of international reaction the emigre rabble would be incapable of organizing criminal actions. The Lebanese magazine AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI reported that the members of counterrevolutionary organizations are undergoing training in military camps on Pakistani soil under the control of CIA employees. The terrorist gangs drawn from them are also being trained by Beijing instructors.

It is an interesting fact that the intensification of these counterrevolutionary intrigues is accompanied by imperialist radio centers' activation of the campaign of malicious fabrications about alleged "armed clashes" in Afghanistan.

The Afghan agency BAKHTAR, which exposed these barefaced lies, notes that the enemies of the April revolution and their yes-men should know that the people who have cast off the yoke of oppression and exploitation will never permit a return to the past. The Afghan people are confidently building a new life.

AFGHANISTAN EXTENDS IMMUNITY PERIOD FOR RETURNING NATIONALS

LD092005 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 9, TASS--The Afghan news agency BAKHTAR circulated a statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). The statement points out that the time for the return home of citizens who left the country under the influence of imperialist propaganda after the April revolution is being extended to July 1, this year.

The statement emphasizes that Afghan citizens who will return will be accorded a warm welcome and will be given an opportunity to choose a place of residence themselves. The people's government fully pardons all those who left the country under the impact of deceitful imperialist propaganda, and guarantees the adoption of effective measures to facilitate the solution of problems facing them.

SOVIET COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON POPE'S VISIT TO POLAND

8 Jun Activities

LD081736 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, June 7, TASS--Pope John Paul the Second today officiated at a service for believers near the town of Nowy Targ.

Later he will attend a session of the synod of the Krakow Archbishopric.

Visit to Wodowice, Auschwitz

LD081054 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II, now visiting Poland, spent part of yesterday in his native town of Wadowice, near Krakow, in the southeast of the country. On the same day the pope went to the former Nazi concentration camp, Auschwitz, where 5 million people from many European countries were killed. After the visit to the camp, he returned to Krakow.

Reference to USSR Role in War

LD082014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw--Pope John Paul II, head of the Roman Catholic Church, who is on a visit to Poland, has visited the former fascist concentration camp in Oswiecim (Auschwitz). Pointing out the commemorative plaque with an inscription in the Russian language, the pope of Rome noted that everyone knows what role the Russian people played in the last and most terrible war for the liberation of people. One cannot pass by this commemorative plaque with indifference, he added. Not only those who unleash war are responsible for it, John Paul II declared, but also those who do nothing to avert it.

Activities on 9 Jun

LD092026 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, June 9, TASS--Today Pope John Paul the Second--on the eighth day of his visit to Poland--met with a group of believers pining for being cured of their maladies. Pope John Paul addressed them with words of reassurance and wished them early recovery.

Then he conversed with the students of the ecclesiastical academy in Krakow.

Having arrived at a monastery in Mogila locality, Pope John Paul the Second addressed the believers who congregated there.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

Moscow Polish on Departure

LD102058 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II ended his visit to Poland today and left for Rome. For the first time a head of the Catholic Church had visited a socialist state. John Paul II stated that the visit had a religious nature, stressing at the same time that as head of the Catholic Church he is in favor of peace, coexistence and cooperation among nations.

Moscow Hungarian on Departure

LD102247 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1800 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II concluded his visit to his homeland, Poland, today and returned to Rome. The head of the Roman Catholic Church visited a socialist country for the first time. John Paul said that his visit was of a religious character. He pointed out at the same time, however, that it also served the cause of peace, peaceful coexistence and co-operation between peoples. The pope met Edward Giersek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council. Prior to his departure the spokesman of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs had expressed its satisfaction with the good atmosphere in which the 9-day visit took place and said that the dialog between the Polish socialist state and the Catholic Church would continue.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES PZPR'S PIATKOWSKI IN MOSCOW

LD090406 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vaclaw Piatkowski, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the PZPR Central Committee, has been on a visit to Moscow from 6 to 8 June. He was received by Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He held meetings and talks in departments of the CPSU Central Committee on the further development of fraternal co-operation between the CPSU and the PZPR.

TALKS END IN BELGRADE BETWEEN SFRY, USSR TU DELEGATIONS

LD082232 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The talks between the trade union delegations of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, led by the leaders of the trade union federations of the two countries, Aleksey Shibayev and Mika Spiljak, have ended. Great attention was paid to the expansion of bilateral cooperation. An exchange of views on topical issues of the international trade union movement was held. The Soviet delegation was received today by Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The guests from the Soviet Union also had a meeting today with the trade union aktiv of Belgrade.

LD110841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Lisbon, 2 June--Indissoluble bonds of friendship and proletarian solidarity link the party of Portuguese communists with their foreign class brothers. Invariably guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] is doing great work to broaden and strengthen its international ties.

The present congress itself is living testimony to the spirit of proletarian solidarity with which the party of Portuguese communists is imbued. Standing and applauding warmly, the delegates greeted the foreign guests attending the congress with a forest of workers' hands in the shape of tightly clenched fists raised over their heads. The emissaries from heroic Vietnam, from recently liberated Angola and Mozambique and from revolutionary Afghanistan were greeted with special warmth. The hall chanted "USSR! USSR! USSR!" in greeting when the CPSU delegation's presence at the congress was announced.

Beginning his speech, he conveyed to the congress delegates, to all Portuguese communists and to all the country's working people warm greetings and an expression of fraternal solidarity on behalf of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It was with great attention and interest, the speaker continued, that our delegation listened to the Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, an outstanding figure in the international workers movement and a fighter for freedom and democracy known throughout the world. We rate highly the profundity of the report's analysis of the complex political and socio-economic situation and the Portuguese communists' determination expressed in it to defend the gains of the April revolution in alliance with all the country's democratic forces.

All these years the Soviet working people have been following with profoundly sympathetic feelings the struggle of their Portuguese comrades in defense of such revolutionary gains as the nationalization of the main sectors of the economy, workers' control and the fundamentals of democratic legislation. [paragraph continues]

We understand and hold dear a task such as that of implementing agrarian reform aimed at creating relations of a new type in the countryside. It is precisely thanks to the Communist Party's activities that the main revolutionary gains, despite reaction's intrigues, have been preserved and have become an important part of the life of the Portuguese people. The platform of the democratic alternative advanced by the PCP with a view to consolidating and developing the revolution's gains on the basis of the Constitution appears impressive. All this convincingly indicates that your party is a truly patriotic force adequately expressing its country's national interests.

At the same time the Soviet people well know of the glorious traditions of internationalism of Portuguese communists, who display effective solidarity with all forces of social and national liberation. The PCP's internationalism has won it the deserved respect of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and other former Portuguese colonies which have always felt the solidarity of Portuguese communists with their struggle. We value highly your ideological principledness and your conviction as to the rightness of Marxist-Leninist teaching, which the PCP creatively employs in making fruitful use of the experience of the world communist movement and to find the correct solutions under very complex and--it might be said--unique conditions of the class struggle. You can always be assured, comrades, of our understanding, our solidarity and our friendship! The fraternity of the PCP and the CPSU is unbreakable!

The CPSU delegation head went on to tell the congress delegates about how the Soviet people headed by the Communist Party are building communism. We are advancing with the confident steps of the 5-year plans, attaining increasingly high targets in economic, sociopolitical and cultural development, the speaker declared. The peace-loving nature of our country's foreign policy is directly determined by its domestic policy, the chief aim of which is to insure a happy, tranquil and prosperous life for the Soviet people. He who strives after such a goal cannot, as the saying goes, harbor a grudge against other peoples.

We consider the most important foreign policy cause and the primary task to be the struggle to insure man's first right--the right to life, the right to peace--and thus the struggle against the arms race, for disarmament and to supplement political detente with military detente. After difficult and lengthy talks we have succeeded, as is known, in approaching the final stage of the talks on concluding the SALT II agreement--the signing of the document itself. If, despite resistance from its opponents, SALT II becomes reality, prospects will also open up for progress at the other talks on questions of military detente. The USSR, like its allies, is prepared to travel still further and further along this path, seeking the reliable strengthening of security for all peoples.

The energy and dynamism which, in conjunction with flexibility and consistency, our country displays in the struggle for peace and detente attest to the groundlessness of the fabrications of those who spread lies about a "Soviet threat." The threat to peace proceeds not from the USSR and the socialist countries but from the forces of imperialism which are seeking to fuel the arms race increasingly vigorously, boundlessly building up NATO's military might and trying to enlarge this bloc and increase its activeness, particularly in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

The speaker went on to emphasize that Soviet-Portuguese relations, which started from scratch 5 years ago, have now made considerable progress in the political, commercial, economic and cultural spheres. People in the Soviet Union have a profoundly sympathetic and respectful attitude toward the Portuguese people and the country's democratic system and state institutions created since the April revolution. The USSR is prepared to further develop cooperation with Portugal, and the possibilities--considerable ones--for this exist. Our countries have no claims on each other. Fascism and war are equally odious to the Soviet and Portuguese peoples. In its relations with Portugal the USSR strictly fulfills the provisions of the Soviet-Portuguese declaration of 3 October 1975, which registered the desire to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with each other. All this, in our view, creates a good basis for joint actions by our two countries both in developing Soviet-Portuguese relations and in resolving international problems and, above all, actions aimed at ending the arms race.

To conclude his speech, having pointed out that the CPSU and the PCP are linked by fraternal friendship going back many years, by full comradesly mutual understanding, ideological unity and internationalist solidarity, E.A. Shevardnadze declared: I wish to assure you that the CPSU, true to the Leninist behests of proletarian internationalism, will continue to be the dependable comrade of Portuguese communists in the struggle for the triumph of the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism!

To applause and salutatory cries from the hall, E.A. Shevardnadze handed PCP Secretary General A. Cunhal the CPSU Central Committee greetings message and gave him a souvenir gift from Soviet communists to the PCP--a portrait of V.I. Lenin, leader of the world proletariat.

Yesterday the CPSU delegation visited the enterprise at Barreiro of the nationalized "Quimigal" company. Friendly talks were held with the leadership of the plant's PCP party organization, the trade union organization and the workers commission. The delegation members were given a warm and cordial welcome by the enterprise workers.

PCI'S BERLINGUER ANALYZES ELECTION, DROP IN COMMUNIST VOTE

LD081504 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Rome, June 8, TASS--Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, speaking at a public meeting in Palermo, analysed in detail the results of the June 3-4 preterm parliamentary elections in Italy. The Communist Party won over 30 percent of the vote and continues to remain the decisive force of the workers and people's movement, a force which has to be considered by all, E. Berlinguer stressed. The communists are convinced as never before, he went on, that to solve the country's economic and social problems it is necessary to establish a national-unity government with the participation of the Communist Party.

Turning to the problem of a certain reduction in the number of votes cast for the Communist Party, E. Berlinguer said that this is a result of a massive onslaught on the ICP, which was unfolded over the last three years and which became especially fierce during the election campaign. The difficulties experienced by the party do not discourage us but stimulate us to greater efforts to overcome them and to win a victory, Enrico Berlinguer said.

UK'S PYM WANTS EEC TO BECOME 'NATO ARSENAL'

LD081638 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 8, TASS--TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

There is one more statement about the mythical "Soviet menace", this time coming from the British Defence Secretary F. Pym. Stories on this subject have been circulated in the West for a long time so this statement by Mr. Pym could perhaps be ignored if not for the fact that the defence secretary not only tries to scare his listeners by the non-existent "menace" but also give them a recipe as to how this menace should be removed. According to this recipe, the West European countries, members of the EEC, should turn the Common Market, without any delay, into a NATO arms arsenal. It is necessary, he said, to use the EEC's economic might for strengthening the West's defences against the Soviet Union.

Reading this statement by Mister Pym, as it was reported by the LONDON FINANCIAL TIMES, one cannot but wonder whether the defence secretary borrowed his outdated concepts from the archives of the cold war.

At that time the "idea" of subordinating the Common Market to the NATO headquarters gave no peace of mind to certain bellicose Atlantic strategists. It was at that time that all kind of "war hawks" were trying with the help of such "ideas" to deepen and perpetuate the division of Europe. Let us recall, for instance, the appeals of the notorious Straus, made in his book "Challenge and Response", for turning Western Europe into a kind of military "counterpoise" to the socialist countries...

All this, I repeat, were things of many years ago and a number of very important and good changes have taken place since then. A foundation for the relaxation of international tension has been built and is being strengthened. The cold war has given place to good neighbour relations, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation. An active search is underway for solutions to major international problems. Then why in these conditions does F. Pym find it necessary to dust off old long-bankrupt militarist concepts and present them as something new?

The matter is, as it can be clearly seen, that positive changes that took place or are taking place in Europe and elsewhere do not suit certain circles in the West which express the interests of the military-industrial complex and which are linked with NATO and are not interested in detente. These circles which are intent to go ahead with the arms race continue to dream of the "Atlantization" of the EEC, of turning it into a NATO arms arsenal without caring for the fact that such a policy could only hold back the relaxation of international tension and worsen the situation in the continent. So Mr. Pym was speaking the sentiments of these circles. Considering the fact that this is one of his first public statements at this high and responsible post we must say that this is not the best start for the new defence secretary.

FRENCH PRESIDENT VIEWS USSR EXHIBITS AT BOURGET AIR SHOW

LD092302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] V. Giscard d'Estaing today opened the Bourget air show. Our correspondent Vladimir Dmitriyev reports, describing the Soviet Union's exhibits.

Accompanied by Kazakov, USSR minister of the aircraft industry, who is heading the Soviet delegation to the air show, Ambassador Chervonenko and Cosmonauts Ivanchenkov and Kovalenko, the president of France viewed our planes, went aboard the Salyut-Soyuz-Progress orbital complex which is on display at the Pace pavilion and acquainted himself with interest with its equipment and control panel. The French head of state was presented with a commemorative medal depicting Yuriy Gagarin and a model of the Luna-24 scientific automatic station.

It is common knowledge that recently the Soviet side proposed that a French cosmonaut participate in one of the space flights within the framework of cooperation between the USSR and France in the sphere of space research. Well, what is the situation? Is France getting ready for such an experiment? In answer to this question Valery Giscard d'Estaing said in an interview: [Begin recording in French fading into Russian translation] Yes, we are preparing to participate in such a flight, said Valery Giscard d'Estaing. I was very touched by the proposal in this connection made by Mr. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during my recent visit to Moscow. Now the program for training our cosmonauts is already being implemented and I hope that in a relatively short period the French side will be able to take part in a Soviet space experiment. This will be a very good example of the development of cooperation between France and the USSR, Valery Giscard d'Estaing concluded emphatically. [End recording]

BRIEFS

ORDER TO GREEK POET--Athens, June 9, TASS--an Order of Peoples' Friendship has been presented here to President of Grecko-Soviet Society, Greek poet and public leader Yannis Ritsos, laureate of the International Lenin Peace Prize. The order was conferred on him for vigorous activities in the development and consolidation of friendly links between the Greek and Soviet peoples. Accepting the award, Yannis Ritsos said: "My request is to convey profound gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet people as a whole for the great honour that has been accorded to me. This award has found a profound response among the Greek people whose thoughts and feelings in the struggle for the bright ideals of freedom and peace I was trying to depict in my poetry." On the instruction of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet the Order of Peoples' Friendship was presented to Yannis Ritsos by USSR Ambassador in Greece I. Udaltsov. Present at the order-presentation ceremony were leaders of the Communist Party of Greece with General Secretary of the Central Committee Harilaos Florakis at the head, parliamentarians, workers in art and men-of-letters, representatives of the public of the Greek capital. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD]

ISRAELI 'INSOLENCE' REFLECTED BY WEIZMAN INTERVIEW

ID081035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by B. Vinogradov:
"'Bounties' Israeli-Style"]

[Text] If it is true that the appetite comes with eating, then self-confidence and aggressiveness arise from escaping punishment. The interdependence of connivance with the aggressor and the degree of his insolence is obviously just as direct as that between appetite and gluttony. This fact has been reaffirmed yet again by Israeli Defense Minister 'E. Weizman in an interview with the newspaper MA'ARIV.

He hinted quite transparently that the so-called "peace treaty" with Egypt is virtually a great kindness on Israel's part. But here he warned the other Arab countries that they should not "expect the occupied territories to be returned in the same way that Sinai was returned." Israeli generosity ends there, Weizman said frankly, and he does not intend to draw any analogy between Sinai and other captured regions. The hint has been taken.

The press in certain Western countries is now widely publicizing the Israeli "plan for settlement" of the Palestinian problem. Much has been said of "the autonomy of the Palestinians," of the "safeguarding of their rights," of "guarantees...." And all this is presented as the "beneficial influence" of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty. But it is well known that neither Israel nor its U.S. patrons intend seriously to resolve the key problem of the Near East, in that they refuse to agree to the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

In conclusion, in accordance with the logic of an aggressor-benefactor, Weizman added that Israel will not give up the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip or the Golan Heights, for this is not part of Tel Aviv's plans. And the Israeli Army will always be in a state of combat readiness on the border with Egypt. Just in case...

ISRAEL CONTINUES ARBITRARY ACTIONS IN OCCUPIED LANDS

ID081228 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 8 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Beirut, June 8, TASS--Israeli Prime Minister Begin came up with new threats against Arabs. "We shall never allow a Palestinian state to be established," he said at the annual conference of the Herut Party. The West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip, Begin went on, will always remain under Israeli control and the construction of militarised settlements will be continued there. If the Palestine Administrative Council, which is yet to be elected, proclaims the establishment of an independent state Israel will cut short this attempt within 24 hours, Begin said, arrest members of the council and reestablish military administration.

M. Begin's bellicose statements are accompanied by practical actions aimed at strengthening Israel's hold on the occupied Arab lands. According to reports reaching here the Israel authorities confiscated 80 hectares of lands owned by Arabs on the West Bank, in the area of the city of Nablus. A new militarised settlement is to be established on the site of houses and plantations which are now being levelled by Israeli Army bulldozers.

The British newspaper DAILY NEWS says in this connection that this is the first Israeli outpost being established after the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal.

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Such arbitrary actions by the occupation forces clearly show what the Israeli-Egyptian "peace" treaty means for the Palestinians and what they can expect from "administrative autonomy" which Washington, Tel Aviv and As-Sadat's regime are trying to impose on them.

Israeli Minister of the Interior Burg has ended consultations in Cairo in preparation of the second round of talks with the participation of the USA concerning the establishment of "autonomy" on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. The talks are to begin in Alexandria next week.

Political observers stress in this connection that none of the three sides has any powers to bargain over the national rights and future of Palestinian Arabs whose only lawful representative is the Palestine Liberation Organization.

As is known, the "autonomy" farce is designed to substitute for a just settlement of the Palestine problem measures which have nothing in common with the vital interests of three million Palestinian Arabs.

F-4 DELIVERIES TO EGYPT FIRST PHASE OF 'NEW MILITARY RELATIONS'

ID090950 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 8 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Washington, June 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The USA started implementing far-reaching plans to convert the As-Sadat regime into its gendarme in the Middle East and in Africa, gendarme which together with Israel is to protect U.S. imperialism's strategic interests in that oil-bearing area.

The Pentagon referred to U.S. Congress a preliminary notification of the decision to supply Egypt with 34 F-4 Phantom fighter bombers to an aggregate of 600 million dollars.

The F-4 is an offensive weapons system which the USA had widely used during the aggression against Vietnam. According to experts, the aircraft are provided with sufficiently up-to-date equipment and have a long range of flight. The deliveries are to be financed at the expense of 1.5 billion dollars earmarked for the modernization of Cairo's military machine for its capitulation before Tel Aviv's territorial and political demands.

Although this military aid program has not yet been finally endorsed by Congress, the U.S. Government is speeding up the deliveries of weapons to Egypt, as the newspaper Washington POST writes, in order to support As-Sadat condemned by other Arab countries for signing the separate peace with Israel.

Likewise not waiting for Congress' consent, the Pentagon has already started the training of 16 Egyptian air pilots for flying F-4 at U.S. Air Force base Lackland, Texas. [A] 40-member group of Egyptian specialists is to join them soon.

Washington's hurry, according to press reports, has been prompted by As-Sadat's request for expediting the deliveries of aircraft in order to demonstrate them at a military parade in October this year in connection with the sixth anniversary of the war against Israel. As-Sadat expects to produce a vivid illustration of 'advantages' of allying with the Zionists and their imperialist patrons.

In the opinion of observers, F-4 deliveries which are being prepared, mark the first phase of "new military relations" between Cairo and Washington, relations which will lead to consolidation of U.S. permanent military presence in the Middle East. Details of subsequent "cooperation" are to be worked out during the visit here of Egyptian Vice President M. Mubarak, who, as is reported, is bringing with him a long list for purchases of weapons.

MOSCOW COMMENTARY SCORES EGYPT FOR GIVING U.S. MIG-23's

LD091848 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The U.S. magazine ARMED FORCES JOURNAL published a report saying that the U.S. Air Force has in its possession Soviet Mig-23 planes which it uses in training U.S. pilots for combat operations against Soviet planes.

Where has the U.S. Air Force acquired such Soviet military planes, which are not old models? The U.S. magazine replies that these planes were presented to the U.S. Air Force by Egypt. They were given in 1973 at the time of the war against the Israeli aggressors. The Pentagon refuses to deny this report, which prompts one to believe its truth.

The endeavor of the administration of President as-Sadat to please the United States has appeared on many occasions. This is clear, for example, in the Camp David and Washington agreements, which were concluded against the interests of the Arab nation and which constitute a national humiliation of the Egyptian people and a kind of bartering of the interests of the Palestinian people who have been waging a difficult struggle for many years for national independence.

Another example of this policy of pleasing Washington is seen in the anti-Soviet statements and publications which basically are meant to convince the United States that the administration of President as-Sadat is prepared to faithfully serve U.S. interests in the Middle East. But handing over to the Pentagon Soviet planes which were delivered to Egypt at the latter's request to use in fighting the Israeli aggressors is unprecedented and shows to what extent Cairo's policy is turning Egypt into a satellite of U.S. imperialism.

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS 'RIGGED' FOR AS-SADAT'S PARTY

LD081648 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York, June 8, TASS--The polling at elections to the People's Assembly (parliament) of Egypt has ended. About 10 million people, i.e. only 25 per cent of the population, cast their votes.

The final results of the elections will be announced later, but already the first results reaffirm the earlier forecasts: The authorities are doing their utmost to push through into parliament only the persons who are to the liking of the Egyptian ruling top line-up. The previous People's Assembly is known to have been an arena of acute criticism of the capitulatory course of Egyptian President as-Sadat by left deputies, and therefore it was dissolved.

Speaking in Ismailia recently, As-Sadat openly called upon the electors not to cast their votes for the "communists" and those who criticize the traitorous peace treaty which he signed with Israel. The Ministry of the Interior has issued a special circular, banning the discussion by the candidates in the course of the election campaign of the question of peace with Israel.

Representatives of the left forces, particularly those who had chances to become deputy of parliament were subjected to repressions and terror, and electors in their constituencies-- to downright blackmail and undisguised threats. As different from official candidates, the progressives had no possibility to express their views in the press.

According to reports reaching here, in the course of the elections particular privileges were enjoyed by candidates from the As-Sadat National Democratic Party and representatives of the so-called "tamed opposition". The polling in a number of areas was accompanied by violence and fights between vying candidates. As a result, two persons were killed and about 30 wounded. There were cases of rigged results of elections and substitution of ballot forms. Two representatives of the left forces withdrew their candidatures in protest against the authorities' machinations. Egyptian officials under the pressure of irrefutable evidence were compelled to admit facts of swindle. As a result, polling re-runs will be held in a number of constituencies. The authorities, specifically, prohibited former As-Sadat's supporter Isma'il Fahmi, who resigned from the post of foreign minister after the Egyptian president's trip to Jerusalem, to run in his native district. That was done to ensure victory of candidates of the National-Democratic Party, specifically present Prime Minister Khalil.

U.S. TO INSIST ON CUTLER AS TEHRAN ENVOY DESPITE REJECTION

LD110759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Rusakov report: "Agreement Withdrawn"]

[Text] New York, 5 June--In response to unceasing attempts by Washington to interfere in Iran's internal affairs, that country's government has withdrawn its agreement to the new U.S. ambassador to Iran, Walter Cutler, and demanded that Washington replace him. Reporting the Iranian Government's decision, H. Carter, official U.S. State Department spokesman, stated that Washington will insist on W. Cutler's candidacy.

SYRIAN DELEGATION HEAD ON VISIT PRAISES RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD110230 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Alma Ata, June 10, TASS--After visiting Kazakhstan, a delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by Gazi Hadra, today flew to Moscow. "We met here friendly people who expressed their solidarity with the Syrian people's struggle against the Israeli aggression," Gazi Hadra told a TASS correspondent.

For thirty years now, he went on, relations between Syria and the USSR are being built on the firm foundation of friendship and mutual understanding. The Euphrates dam, built with the aid of Soviet specialists, has turned into a symbol of that friendship. It will considerably increase the power potential of our country and will allow to irrigate shortly more than 600,000 hectares of arid lands. Many are the examples of reciprocally advantageous cooperation. The annual goods turnover between our countries has already topped 500 million roubles.

I believe that our visit to the USSR, the head of the delegation underlined, will serve to further mutually advantageous contacts and to deepen joint efforts in the international arena in the interests of a just settlement in the Middle East, of a relaxation of international tension throughout the world.

LD091400 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

Visits Lenin Mausoleum, Exhibition

The guests visited the USSR National Economy Achievements Exhibition and familiarized themselves with the Soviet Union's achievements in various fields of economy and culture. The Soviet state's successes in communist construction are impressive, said the head of the delegation. The USSR's experience is of extraordinary importance for the Cuban people in creating a socialist society. The members of the delegation visited the Ostankino television tower.

GENUINE SCIENTIFIC APPROACH IN PROPAGANDA URGED

PRAVDA on Communist Education

LDO70839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Highest Scientific Standard for Propaganda"]

[Text] As our society advances toward communism the scale and complexity of the tasks which the party and people are resolving increase. The need for the creative development and application of Marxist-Leninist theory and for the scientific substantiation of all aspects of revolutionary-transforming activity is becoming more imperative.

Communist education and the formation of the new man are the most complex part of this practice. A thoughtful, truly scientific, comprehensive approach is particularly essential here, which takes into account the rapidly changing conditions of people's lives, the growth of their education and culture and the degree to which they are kept informed. Steadily intensifying the effectiveness of ideological education, insuring a high standard of propaganda and agitation--that is one of the most important requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work."

The orientation towards a scientific approach to propaganda and agitation is an unshakable tradition of Lenin's party. The strength, authority and influence of Marxist-Leninist ideology among the masses are determined to a decisive degree by its content--the precision and depth with which it reflects social reality, its ability to express the fundamental interests of the people's masses, the correctness and exalted nature of its ideals and the specific and vital nature of its goals.

The program advanced by the party for forming the new man is also profoundly scientific in essence. The main tasks in this sphere are the education of all working people in a spirit of high ideological principle and devotion to the socialist motherland and the cause of communism, the development of a communist attitude toward labor and public property, the complete overcoming of bourgeois views and morals, the all-round, harmonious development of the individual, and the creation of a true richness of spiritual culture.

To form communist consciousness, paramount significance attaches to the unity of theory and practice, knowledge and action, word and deed. It is a case of insuring that the principles of the communist world outlook, sociopolitical knowledge, and our ideals and values become the possession of every Soviet person, the pivot of his intellectual, moral, and cultural development and the basis of the inner motives of his behavior and his active life stance.

Soviet people know the power and correctness of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and are attracted wholeheartedly to the mastery of revolutionary theory. The mass study of this theory has become a notable feature of the development of social consciousness under the conditions of mature socialism. The task now is to persistently improve the quality of ideological and political study and its theoretical standard and to carry out ideological work in a more specific and effective way, as required by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and other party documents.

The active propaganda of teaching of developed socialism and of the propositions regarding the state of the whole people promote the further consolidation of the link between communist ideals and the life and daily activity and practical experience of millions.
[paragraph continues]

Conveying the meaning of these outstanding theoretical achievements of the CPSU to every person means revealing more fully the historical advantages of the new system and the humanism and democracy of the socialist way of life. Work in this direction leads to the growth of the Soviet people's consciousness, organization and social activity and enhances the effectiveness of our struggle against alien ideological influences.

Life constantly sets new tasks and problems. In studying and resolving them the party expects a great deal from Soviet social scientists whose contribution to the practice of ideological work undoubtedly can and must be higher. Suffice it to mention issues directly connected with ideological education such as the organization and encouragement of labor in the society which is building communism, the planned assimilation and dissemination of advanced experiences, the link between the improvement of the socialist way of life and a comprehensive approach to education, ways of expanding the citizens' participation in the running of the state, and others. It is essential to plan research in a more thoughtful way, to train and guide cadres of scientific workers better, and to strengthen their ties with life by every means.

The themes which are being elaborated by our social science must be used more fully in the practice of ideological activity. For this it is necessary to overcome the false academicism, pseudoscientific language, and artificially complicated exposition of even simple propositions. True scientism [nauchnost] is not opposed to the popular approach, while lack of content is usually concealed by pseudoscientificism [naukdobraziye]. That brilliant scholar and ardent publicist V.I. Lenin wrote that "popularization... is very far from vulgarization, from courting popularity. The popular writer leads the reader to deep thought, to deep study, proceeding from the simplest and universally known information, indicating, with the aid of simple arguments or aptly chosen examples, the main conclusions to be drawn from this information, pushing the thinking reader to further and further question." The Soviet reader is just like this and he deserves to have books, brochures, articles, talks, and lectures which are of good value equally in terms of content and form.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" are an example of the unity of profound content and vivid publicistic form. They reveal the priceless significance of the historical experience of the party and people, and give an objective lesson in Soviet people's education in the socialist traditions forged in the revolutionary struggle, in creative labor and in battles for the motherland.

Advancing urgent problems of great public interest to the center of propaganda and agitation, setting them out in a comprehensible, publicist manner--only thus is it possible to kindle in readers, listeners and viewers the desire not only to think about these problems but to take an active part in their solution. And, after all, this is the main task of ideological work. The party organizations and all communists designed to be the party's political fighters and the active champions of its ideas must strive precisely for this.

Kiev Meeting on Ideological Work

AU081533 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Enormous changes have occurred in all spheres of our society's life. The spiritual needs of the Soviet people, their cultural level and insight have risen significantly.

To take these changes into account, to deepen ideological work and to improve its effectiveness and quality--these are the issues attracting the attention of the participants in a republic's party aktivs meeting that opened in Kiev yesterday to discuss tasks in implementing the CPSU Central Committee decision On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work.

A report was delivered by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

The CPSU Central Committee decision, it was noted at the meeting, is an important political and theoretical document, a logical continuation and a creative development of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. While setting large-scale tasks for further improving ideological work, the party has put them on a concrete and business-like basis reinforced with a system of measures aimed at improving all levers of ideological influence on the masses and at developing the material basis.

The communists of the Ukraine and of the entire country have adopted the decisions made in recent years by the CPSU Central Committee on ideological work, specifying basic tasks for communist education, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches and books "Malaya Zemlya", "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands," as a true focal point and a guide for action.

The ideological influence of party organizations on the masses has increased. The organization of the system of political training and economic education in the republic is improving. Mass media have become more efficient. Creative unions have improved their activity. All this has favored the successful accomplishment of socioeconomic tasks and the ideological hardening of the working people.

At the same time, there are quite a few shortcomings in ideological and political-educational work. Its effectiveness is still being reduced occasionally by formalism, haphazardness and incongruence between word and deed. A comprehensive and differentiated attitude to the education of people is not always being taken. The nature of the ideological struggle, which has sharply aggravated on the international arena, is being insufficiently taken into account.

Party organizations, the meeting participants emphasized, are expected to do their utmost to raise even higher the qualitative level of organizational, ideological and political-educational work, to further improve its effectiveness and to successfully accomplish tasks for communist construction. Participating in the meeting's proceedings were Borisenko, Vatchenko, Vashchenko, Lyashko, Petr Leontiyevich Pogrebnyak, Sokolov, Sologub, Fedorchuk, Kapto, Yakov Petrovich Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members; and Tyazhelnikov, Propaganda Department chief in the CPSU Central Committee. All the republic-level papers publish today the report by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and report on the first day of the party aktivs meeting. The meeting will continue its proceedings today.

Conference on Propaganda

LD110809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--Topical questions of party building in L.I. Brezhnev's works "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" and experience in publicizing them in the periodical press were discussed at an all-union scientific and practical conference held in Moscow on 28 May.

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The report of M.I. Khaldeyev, chief editor of the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN, and other speeches stressed the significance of the experience of party political and educational work contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's books for the day-to-day activity of party committees, party organizations and the mass information media. The conference participants discussed the important tasks which the press is required to resolve in light of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." It is necessary to increase efficiency and quality and intensify the professional and specific qualities of propaganda and agitation and their relationship to life and to resolving economic and political tasks. The mass information media have a major role to play in improving the style of party work and in organizing socialist competition.

Taking part in the conference, organized by PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN and the Board of the USSR Union of Journalists, were journalists from central, republican, kray and oblast newspapers and journals and party workers.

TADZHIK OFFICIALS DISCUSS EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

LD110833 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 17 May 79 p 2 LD

[TADZHIKTA report: "Problems of Manpower Resources"]

[Text] A press conference of mass information and propaganda media personnel was held 15 May by the republic's Union of Journalists. It was devoted to the problems of the rational use of manpower resources in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

The conference was addressed by M.N. Narzibekov, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR State Committee for Labor. He noted that the republic has the highest population growth in the country. In this connection the problem of the population's employment in social production is acutely posed. This task is being resolved through planned forms of the redistribution of manpower resources, the organized recruitment of manpower and job placement for the population.

The State Committee for Labor Information and Job Placement Bureau is actively assisting city and rayon soviets in taking stock of and distributing manpower resources and channeling them into the most important construction projects. Particular attention is being paid to involving young people graduating from general educational schools and women in social production. Attention is also being paid to insuring that they master worker professions.

M.N. Narzibekov answered journalists' questions. G.N. Kalandarov, chairman of the Board of the republic's Union of Journalists, addressed the press conference.

A.I. Sonin, first deputy chief of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, participated in the press conference.

GEORGIAN SSR MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS REPLACED

LD080855 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 May 1979 carries on page four a "Diary" report stating that Comrade K.Ye. Ketiladze has been released from the post of Georgian SSR minister of internal affairs "at his own request in connection with his retirement." The paper frontpages a 26 May Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the appointment of Comrade Guram Ivanovich Gvetadze to the post of Georgian SSR minister of internal affairs. It states that "the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves: to confirm Comrade Guram Ivanovich Gvetadze as Georgian SSR minister of internal affairs."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 8-10 JUNE

LD100638/LD110538 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 8-10 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

8 June

Ears have formed on winter wheat in Kirgizia. The republic's grain growers have pledged to produce 1.4 million tons of grain this year. (0100 GMT)

Fodder harvesting has begun in the upper Volga area. The target is 1.8 million tons of coarse fodder and 1.7 million tons of silage. A meeting of the Kalininskaya Oblast party economic aktiv will discuss measures today to insure maximum efficiency of the fodder harvest. (0700 GMT)

Rain this spring caused great damage to cotton seeds in Tadzhikistan. Cotton has had to be resown on virtually one-third of the area. Fertilizer has been applied and interrow work done. Tadzhikistan cotton farmers intend to produce 885,000 tons of cotton this year. (0900 GMT)

In the European part of our country, it is as different seasons were rubbing shoulders at the present time. If one of them, occupying the southwestern half of this territory, by all indications and in accordance with the calendar, is summer--the thermometers here show 23-29 degrees centigrade during the day--then to define the season in the remaining areas is somewhat more difficult. In fact, night frost of up to 1 degree centigrade, and a daytime temperature of between 5 and 20 degrees above zero in Volgogradskaya, Kirovskaya and Permskaya oblasts would appear to be signs of spring. Cold rain in the Volga-Vyatka area is reminiscent of autumn, while the snowfalls which occurred during the night and morning where Kostromskaya, Kirovskaya and Gorkovskaya oblasts meet are perhaps more indicative of winter. This variance in the weather will not last long, however. Forecasters predict that the processes which have dominated in the atmosphere during the past week are rapidly changing, and in the next 2 or 3 days summer will reappear throughout almost all of the European territory of the Soviet Union. (1630 GMT)

In Belorussia, the harvest of grasses has begun on more than 2 million hectares. (1750 GMT)

In Krasnodarskiy Kray, it has been pledged to lay in 1 million tons of hay and over 500,000 tons of haylage. (1900 GMT)

9 June

Reaping of grains is increasing in Uzbekistan. At the republic's Agriculture Ministry our correspondent was told that 1,300 combines or one quarter of all harvesting equipment will be taken into the fields. (0001 GMT)

Despite the late spring, Khakasskaya's agriculturists have coped with sowing within a good agrotechnical time. Wheat, oats and barley have been sown on some 400,000 hectares. Planting of potatoes and vegetables has been completed. Cultivation of the shoots is underway everywhere. (0001 GMT)

Mass haymaking has started in Kurskaya Oblast. Sown and natural grasses will be gathered from an area of 200,000 hectares. (0800 GMT)

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In Kazakhstan, machine operators are preparing the fields for next year's harvest. They have already covered 1 million hectares of fallow. (0830 GMT)

Georgian grain growers are preparing for the harvest, which is intended to take 10-12 days. It is planned to obtain up to 40 quintals per hectare--much more than planned. Mass haymaking and procurement of fodder is proceeding in many areas of the country. There are some 300 specialized plants operating on the farms of Omskaya Oblast; it has been decided to lay in considerably more hay, vitaminized meal and silage than last year. (1400 GMT)

10 June

Agronomist Smirnov reports on winter damage in orchards of central Russia due to severe frosts. Regions north of Moscow suffered especially badly. (0200 GMT)

Grain farmers in Kamashi Rayon in Uzbekistan have taken 4 days to harvest the yearly plan for sales of grain to state. Cereals will be harvested in almost 1 million hectares in the republic. (0530 GMT)

Kaluzhskaya Oblast starts harvesting fodder; it is aimed to procure 2.2 million tons of hay, haylage and silage by the end of the month. (1600 GMT)

In Altay, healthy shoots have appeared in the fields; the mass tending of the crop has begun. (1750 GMT)

MERITED AGRONOMIST DISCUSSES CULTIVATION OF CORN

LD091036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Report by RSFSR merited agronomist (Petr Akimovich Zabaznyy)]

[Text] The busy period of tending row crops has begun for field workers. A great deal of work has to be done in timely manner to insure that each hectare will yield the planned harvest. In the southern areas of the country much attention is being devoted to tending corn. In the conditions of the current year corn is expected to play a very important, and in many areas a decisive, role in making up the fodder balance.

Following the initiative of the Chadyr-Lunga machine operators of Moldavia, this year is seeing an extensive application of the industrial method of cultivating corn without the use of manual labor. The basic elements of this method are: sowing a set quantity of germinating seeds in order to achieve the necessary speed of growth without thinning them later; applying herbicides to destroy weeds; periodic application of fertilizers; mechanical hoeing between the rows in order to break up caps and destroy weed growth; and in addition, periodic watering on irrigated land.

Work on tending the corn crop is going well and is organized in Uzbekistan, Moldavia, the Ukraine and the Northern Caucasus, where many teams and links are competing to get 100 quintals of grain per hectare on irrigated land and 60-70 quintals per hectare on nonirrigated land. On the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in these areas, corn is, as a rule, cultivated by mechanized teams who work according to technological maps that spell out a system of methods that take into account the planned yield and the weather conditions that are forming.

In the Ukraine, fertilizers are being applied before watering, in accordance with the instructions that have been drawn up. The first watering of corn fields in dry years is usually carried out at the 8-9 leaf stage--at a rate of 500-600 cubic meters per hectare. The second watering is carried out at the same rate at the 15-16 leaf stage. After watering, interrow cultivation is carried out, first at a depth of 12-14 cm and then at 8-10 cm.

UZBEK PARTY ACTS ON SURPLUS FOOD PROCUREMENT IRREGULARITIES

LD081457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "In Strict Accordance With the Law; Uzbekistan CP Central Committee on PRAVDA Readers' Letters"]

[Text] Yu. Kurbanov, secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, has sent a reply to PRAVDA readers' letters concerning irregularities in the purchase of agricultural produce from the public. The letters were in response to the article "An Expensive Certificate" which appeared in PRAVDA on 18 April 1978. Reports of further violations of the meat and butter purchasing procedure and of illegal cash payments were received from Vabkentский and Karakulский rayons in Bukharskaya Oblast and from Samarkandский, Sovetabadский and Akdarinskiy rayons in Samarkandskaya Oblast. Similar letters were received from a number of other rayons in the republic.

In the reply it is reported that since the item in PRAVDA and the subsequent resolution of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee prompted by the article, a number of leaders of party, soviet, agricultural and procurement organs, kolkhozes and sovkhoses have failed to take proper measures to regularize the purchase of produce from the public. After checking out the letters received by PRAVDA the first secretaries of the Vabkentский, Karakulский, Akdarinskiy, Samarkandский, Sovetabadский, Syrdarinskiy, Dekhkanabadский, Kamashinskiy, Shakhrisabzский and Uychinskiy raykoms were invited to the Uzbek CP Central Committee. They were all given strict warnings. The Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau instructed obkoms and raykoms, the Karakalpakskaya ASSR Council of Ministers, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms to insure unconditional observance of the established state procedure for the purchase of surplus agricultural and livestock produce from kolkhoz members, workers and employees.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee has rescinded all targets which kolkhozes, sovkhoses, teams, farmsteads and each individual peasant household were to have met for the delivery of meat, milk and other livestock produce from the public. Local party organizations have been instructed to make it widely known to the public that procurement organizations are purchasing surplus produce from private plots on a strictly voluntary basis. The letters received by PRAVDA have been carefully examined locally and the necessary measures have been taken regarding them.

REPORTAGE ON SOYUZ-SALYUT COMPLEX DOCKING MANEUVERS

Successful Docking

LD091220 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 9, TASS--The unmanned spacecraft Soyuz-34 linked up with the manned Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 orbital complex at 23 hours 2 minutes Moscow time on June 8.

Following manoeuvres in orbit, carried out during a two-day autonomous flight on orders from the Mission Control Centre, the Soyuz-34 spacecraft entered the operation zone of the onboard automatic approach systems of the spacecraft and the Salyut-6 station, ensuring the search, approach, docking and link-up of the space apparatus.

Before the manoeuvres for the Soyuz-34 craft's remote approach to the station, the cargo ship Progress-6 was detached from the orbital complex in the morning of June 8 and is now in autonomous flight.

The docking and link-up processes were controlled by the crew of the orbital complex Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin. The unmanned spacecraft Soyuz-34 has been linked to the link-up unit situated on the station's aggregate module.

During every stage of the manoeuvring the approach-correcting engine unit and the on-board systems of the Soyuz-34 spacecraft functioned normally.

The spacecraft brought to the station materials enabling the crew to conduct further scientific research, additional equipment, mail and foodstuffs. The crew of the complex started unloading the Soyuz-34 craft.

According to the telemetric information and the cosmonauts' reports, the onboard systems of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32-Soyuz-34 are functioning normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are feeling well.

Separation of Progress-6

LD081336 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 8, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight-Control Centre:

At 11 hours Moscow time today after the completion of the joint flight programme the automatic transport freight ship Progress-6 was separated from the orbital manned complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32. During 24 days when the freight ship was flying as part of the complex a great amount of work was accomplished. The cosmonauts unloaded the transport ship Progress-6, dismantled the used equipment and transferred it to the ship's freight compartment. The tanks of the propulsion unit of Salyut-6 station were replenished with fuel from the tanks of the Progress-6 and the compartments of the orbital complex were additionally filled with air from the cylinders of the transport ship. On May 22, June 4 and 5 three corrections of the flight path of the piloted complex were made with the help of the Progress-6 propulsion unit. After all planned operations were carried out the ship Progress-6 was separated from the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 complex. Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin controlled the undocking operation and the movement away of the transport ship which was put on an autonomous flight.

After manoeuvres by the unmanned spaceship Soyuz-34, which was orbited on June 6, its maximum distance from the earth is 367 kilometres and minimum distance 297 kilometers. Its period of revolution is 91 minutes and inclination--51.6 degrees.

Today is the 103rd day Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have been aboard the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32. Their programme for today includes experiments to measure fluxes of gamma-radiation and charged particles in near-earth space with the help of gamma-telescope Yelena, visual observations and photography of the earth with a view to studying the environment, and biological experiments. According to telemetered information, the onboard systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 complex and those of the automatic freight ship Progress-6 are functioning normally.

Conclusion of Progress-6 Flight

LD101240 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 10, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The automatic transport ship Progress-6 that was put in an orbit around the earth on May 13, 1979, has concluded its flight. The ship's engine was switched on Saturday at 21 hours 51 minutes Moscow time after the ship was oriented in space. As a result of the braking, the ship was put on a descent trajectory, entered dense layers of the atmosphere over the preset district in the Pacific and ceased to exist.

Under the programme of the flight, Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin started experiments with biological objects delivered to the station by the pilotless ship Soyuz-34. An experiment for the simultaneous measuring of gamma rays and fluxes of charged particles in orbit near the earth and in the upper layers of the atmosphere was carried out with the participation of the crew. The measurements were made with the use of small-size gamma ray telescopes Yelena. One of such telescopes was set on a high altitude air-balloon and another is on board the station.

The cosmonauts have a day off today. Radio programmes and music are broadcast to the orbital complex. During two-way television communications session, the cosmonauts will see their families and will talk with them. According to reports of the crew and telemetric data, the onboard systems and scientific equipment of the space complex function normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well. The programme of the work in orbit near the earth is implemented successfully.

Reasons for Soyuz-34 Flight

LD091742 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov writes: An unusual engineering operation took place last Friday over the earth, involving four space vehicles at a time: the orbital Salyut-6 station, the freight ship Progress-6 and two transport ships.

There were important causes behind the meeting in space which on the night of June 8-9 ended with the link-up of the unmanned Soyuz-34 spaceship with the station, said director of the flight, twice Hero of the Soviet Union Aleksey Yeliseyev.

There was a failure in the regime of the approach of the spaceship Soyuz-33 with the station, and that led to the decision to make no linkup and to return Cosmonauts Nikolay Rukavishnikov (USSR), and Georgiy Ivanov (the People's Republic of Bulgaria) to earth. The specialists who were to take the decision on continuation of work in orbit found themselves in a predicament. They had to promptly answer the question what happened to the power approach-correction unit. The statistics of ground trials of that system did not register a single failure in 2,000-odd cases. In the orbit also by that times scores of times that unit successfully coped with its tasks. [as received]

We, Yeliseyev said, went through and analyzed hundreds of different combinations to find the only correct answer. The analysis attracted specialists on the theory of probability. As a result, we perfected the power unit which is installed on the Soyuz-34.

Why was the decision taken to send into orbit an unmanned ship? For designers, Yeliseyev says, that was the trial of the power unit, which was improved in line with the recommendations. In such a situation we could not risk people. We are sure of this now that the linkup was already made.

Immediately after the Soyuz-34 approached the station and the crew reported "there is the touch, there is the linkup!" the directors of the flight proposed that the cosmonauts should not be in a hurry to come over into it and to have a sleep.

This afternoon, Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin after usual air-lock operations floated into the new ship and with no champagne at hand raised tubes of currants' juice in token of continuation of the expedition in the new spaceship.

BRIEFS

ARCTIC, ANTARCTIC INSTITUTE--The main facilities of the Arctic and Antarctic Institute of Leningrad are not in Leningrad. They are aboard a number of ships cruising regularly in the polar seas and are installed in scientific stations set up on the islands and drifting icefields of the Arctic and in Soviet stations at several points in the Antarctic Region. The discovery of a vast wealth of mineral resources within the polar circle during the years of the Soviet Government has produced new cities and large industrial enterprises. Now, in addition to research vessels and airborne expeditions, there are two drifting scientific stations in the Arctic; the North Pole 22 and North Pole 24 stations. The stations are actually well-equipped settlements with comfortable living quarters and the latest scientific instruments. (Lev Blatov), the head of the North Pole 22 station, said that the station drifted and covered 1,000 km in 1 year. Besides meteorological, oceanological and geophysical work, we examined optical properties of the atmosphere, the degree of pollution of the Arctic Ocean and studied changes in the earth's magnetic field. [Moscow World Service in English 2230 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD]

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES ARMED FORCES' IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

LD110851 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Combat Task of Ideological Work"]

[Text] Widespread multifaceted activity has been launched in the armed forces to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." Commanders, political organs, party organizations and propaganda cadres are concentrating attention on the vital, urgent tasks put forward in that document.

One such task is to develop the offensiveness of our propaganda and agitation. This is particularly important in the present atmosphere of acute ideological confrontation between the forces of socialism and capitalism. "The positive shifts in world policy and detente," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 25th CPSU Congress, "create favorable potential for the wide dissemination of socialist ideas. On the other hand, the ideological confrontation between the two systems is becoming more active and imperialist propaganda more sophisticated."

The course of events fully confirms this conclusion. As the CPSU Central Committee resolution stresses, imperialist propaganda, with which the Beijing chauvinists' and aggressors' propaganda is now openly collaborating, is waging a constant, fierce assault on the minds of Soviet people and striving, with the most sophisticated methods and modern technical facilities, to poison their consciousness with slander against Soviet reality--to blacken socialism and to embellish imperialism and its predatory, inhuman policy and practice.

Bourgeois ideologists and the imperialist military have recently stepped up their subversive intrigues aimed directly against our armed forces and the socialist countries' friendly armies. The fraternal armies' historic mission is deliberately distorted and attempts are made to infect our servicemen with indifference to their duty and to dilute their patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Soviet people and our army and navy servicemen, educated in the ideas of the Communist Party, are capable of recognizing the sinister face of the class enemy right away behind the torrents of slander against socialism, the hypocritical phrases on human "rights" and "freedoms," and the fabrications about the "Soviet military threat." But it must be remembered that under present conditions ideological saboteurs resort to particularly subtle methods in their subversive activity. Distorted information released through the airwaves about events which take place, distorted facts, half-truths and simply impudent lies in particular circumstances can cause confusion and erroneous ideas in a person who is inadequately tempered ideologically. Imperialism's ideologists and their henchmen count on that.

To help Soviet servicemen carry on well in national life and understand international events and to reveal in clear and convincing form imperialist propaganda's perfidious methods is an urgent task in ideological education and information work for commanders, political organs and party organizations. It is our duty, the CPSU Central Committee resolution says, to counter the class enemy's subversive political and ideological activity and malicious slander against socialism's unswerving cohesion, the mighty ideological unity of our ranks, and every Soviet person's profound conviction, political vigilance and readiness to defend the motherland and socialism's revolutionary gains.

At present, men in the units, aboard ship and in military training establishments and institutions are planning and implementing concrete measures to further improve the quality of political education work, including work on educating personnel in a spirit of implacability toward bourgeois ideology and morality and loyalty to our lofty ideals. As practice shows, the effectiveness of commanders, political workers' and all communists' efforts depends greatly on their initiative, flexibility, creative comprehension of the tasks set and attempts to find more intelligible forms of propaganda.

The tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution were discussed in detail, for instance, in the air force's Proskurovskiy Lenin Komsomol Guards Fighter Regiment-- at a conference of the unit's leading personnel, at a party committee session and with members of the Agitation and Propaganda Group. Not only the forces of the regiment's party aktiv but also qualified propagandists from local party organs, military academies and the all-union "Znaniye" society are involved in fulfilling the plan. A propagandists' day was held, devoted to the question of strengthening the offensiveness of ideological work. Exposure of hostile ideology and of the reactionary, aggressive essence of imperialism is carried out in close connection with propaganda on the advantages of the socialist system and the Soviet way of life. The airmen listen with satisfaction to well-argued, factual speeches by Guards Maj A. Bokach, Guards Maj Yu. Stepanov, Guards Maj G. Shpotin, Guards Capt A. Makmayevskiy and others.

Concern for the quality and effectiveness of political education work is concern for the spiritual growth of the Soviet serviceman, the strength of his moral principles and the purity of his thoughts and deeds. Our serviceman today is an educated person, he is politically active and has a wider range of interests than ever before. Consequently, the worker on the ideological front needs erudition and the readiness and ability to explain from principled positions the essence of a particular event in domestic and international life, to answer a sharp question and to convince the listener with weighty arguments and concrete examples.

Unfortunately, we have still not eliminated such shortcomings as the superficial publicizing of events, the tendency to reiterate general truths and a fondness of all kinds of rubberstamping. To eradicate resolutely such shortcomings is the persistent demand on propaganda cadres, workers in the press and cultural enlightenment institutions, and all those involved in educating personnel.

"Soviet servicemen," the CPSU Central Committee resolution says, "must be profoundly aware of their duty to guarantee the Soviet people's peaceful labor and defend the cause of peace and socialism." All ideological and political education work in the army and navy is subordinated to this lofty and noble aim. Further improving this work will promote a new upsurge in the social activeness of the motherland's armed defenders and an improvement in their ideological staunchness, vigilance and combat readiness.

KGB'S INVANCHISHIN NOTES BORDER TROOPS' ROLE IN STATE SECURITY

LD081413 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Maj Gen P. Ivanchishin, deputy chief of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops Political Directorate: "Always on Patrol"]

[Excerpts] These days the sentries of the fatherland's borders are fulfilling great and crucial tasks. The political factors in organizing the protection of the state border have now increased more than ever.

The Soviet people, loyal to the spirit of the documents adopted in Helsinki, are doing a great deal to bring the peoples closer, particularly in the sphere of the development of international tourism. Every year millions of people cross our border and frequently the capitalist countries' intelligence services try to use the expansion of contacts to realize their hostile goals.

All this attests to the complex and strenuous nature of the complex frontline work performed by the Soviet Border Guards in reliably safeguarding the "entrances" to our state--a task which is implemented by the Border Guard Troops' check points.

What cannot be found at times in the foreign peddlers' range of "baggage"! Articles made of gold and diamonds jostle with pornographic magazines, postcards and playing cards, and malicious nationalist appeals and Zionist writings jostle with religious sermons. Everything is brought into play with a view to rocking the moral, ethical and political foundations of socialist society.

"...Our doors will always be closed to publications preaching war, violence, racism, and misanthropy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in Berlin at the conference of European communist and workers parties--and they will be closed especially to emissaries of foreign secret services and the anti-Soviet emigre organizations they have created."

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" stresses: "Soviet servicemen must be deeply aware of their duty in safeguarding the Soviet people's peaceful labor and defending the cause of peace and socialism." The Border Guard Troops' commanders, political organs and party organizations are tirelessly shaping a communist world outlook among the Border Guards and are educating them in a spirit of ardent love for the Soviet motherland and readiness to defend it bravely and staunchly.

That is why devotion to the cause of the party and people and an active militant stance in the struggle against everything alien to our society and the readiness to do everything for the motherland and, if necessary, to even give their lives for it are the main qualities distinguishing the Border Guard Troops.

Recent events show most obviously the increased military significance of protecting the state borders of the socialist community countries. It is no secret that both to the west and the east of our borders there are forces interested in fueling an atmosphere of hostility and suspicion.

Unjustified territorial claims against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are a dangerous manifestation of this course. The eastern border requires special attention. Here we encounter a particularly dangerous form of political perfidy. I have in mind not only the armed provocations in the past. They were assessed at the time. The special feature of the present moment is that a major political calculation on the part of their inspirers frequently lurks behind even what, at first glance, seem minor violations of border procedure and other similar actions.

In an attempt to provoke the Soviet Border Guards to rash actions by means of endless provocative onslaughts, the reactionary circles of certain states are making various fabrications about our actions on the border and thereby artificially and deliberately stoking the atmosphere and are pursuing this extensively in their own totally false propaganda and in attacks against the Soviet Union.

Under these conditions the Border Guards Troops' combat readiness is not only of military significance but is also full of tremendously important social meaning. The Border Guard Troops have become an important element in safeguarding the country's state security.

The training of the border sentries has always been closely linked with practice and the system of their education and active life stance are verified by their daily deeds.

The loyalty of our troops to the motherland and their courage and valor are borne out by the Border Guard Troops' combat service activity. In this connection I should like to cite just one report from the border:

"As a result of an encounter with two armed border violators, one was killed and the other violator was captured by an emergency detachment of Border Guards which had rushed to the scene. Two rifles, equipment and ammunition were seized. There were no casualties among the Border Guards."

The CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally pay exceptionally great attention to questions of protecting the Soviet borders.

The equipping of Border Guards with modern ships and aircraft, military vehicles and helicopters, and electronic and other sophisticated facilities is making qualitative changes to the protection of the border. Thanks to the extensive utilization of varied combat equipment and weapons in protecting the border, the Border Guard Troops' combat might and mobility have increased.

The modern border post or ship, wherever they may be, are linked to the whole country by invisible threads.

The Soviet Army and Navy servicemen render invaluable assistance to the Border Guard Troops. Maintaining close liaison with the military units and ships, the Border Guards adopt their combat experience and all the best elements achieved in the personnel's training and education.

PAPERS VISIT POSTS ON OCCASION OF BORDER GUARDS DAY

LD011155 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 May 1979 publishes on page 3 a 1,400-word report by special correspondent Yu. Dmitriyev from the Transcaucasus border district, under the rubric "28 May is Border Guards' Day," headed "The Border: Reportage From a High Mountain Post." Dmitriyev describes a visit to an unnamed border post and outline the work of the Border Guards. He relates a recent incident in a neighboring sector" when a border violator was apprehended by the guards. Dmitriyev describes the personal qualities of Border Guards and their task of "vigilantly and reliably protecting the state border against any encroachments," which they "fulfill with honor."

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 May 1979 publishes on page 4 a 900-word report by Reserve Col P. Sobolev under the rubric "28 May is Border Guards' Day," headed "The Motherland's Sentinels." After a brief introductory passage on the role of the Border Guards, Sobolev describes three separate incidents taking place at unspecified places and times, in which border violators were reportedly apprehended, in one case with the use of a helicopter and in another with the use of dogs.

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 May 1979 publishes on page 4 under the heading "At a Remote Outpost" a 1,500-word reportage by correspondent V. Burenkov from "N" outpost pegged to Border Guard's Day. The report describes an emergency detachment's investigation of a border alarm signal set off by what turns out to be a wild boar, gives brief sketches of some of the servicemen at the outpost and recounts their reminiscences of past border incidents.

MILITARY PUBLISHING HOUSE DIRECTORATE CHIEF KOPYTIN DIES

LDO81513 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA 27 May 79 p 4 LD

[Obituary of A.I. Kopytin]

[Excerpts] Lt Gen AVN Aleksandr Ivanovich Kopytin, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Military Publishing House Directorate and member of the CPSU since 1932, has died after a serious illness.

Aleksandr Ivanovich Kopytin was born on 12 September 1910 in the village of Lopatino, Sergachskiy Rayon, Gorkovskaya Oblast, into a peasant's family.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, N.I. Savinkin, B.I. Stukalin, G.M. Markov, V.F. Tolubko, I.G. Pavlovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, N.N. Alekseyev, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, G.V. Sredin, M.G. Sobolev, A.I. Sorokin, S.P. Vasyagin, P.A. Gorchakov, S.A. Bobylev, I.M. Moroz, V.M. Grishanov, I.Kh. Bagramyan, V.I. Chuykov, A.S. Zheltov, P.I. Yefimov, A.I. Bukov, I.F. Senichkin, L.P. Valdhrushev, V.I. Balakirev, A.N. Agafonov, N.I. Makeyev, A.M. Shevchenko, V.N. Dutov, A.G. Gornyy, P.A. Zhilin, L.S. Chuvakhin, N.I. Smorigo, V.S. Ryabov, V.V. Lavrentyev, V.M. Makarov, V.G. Sidorik, A.M. Degtyarev.